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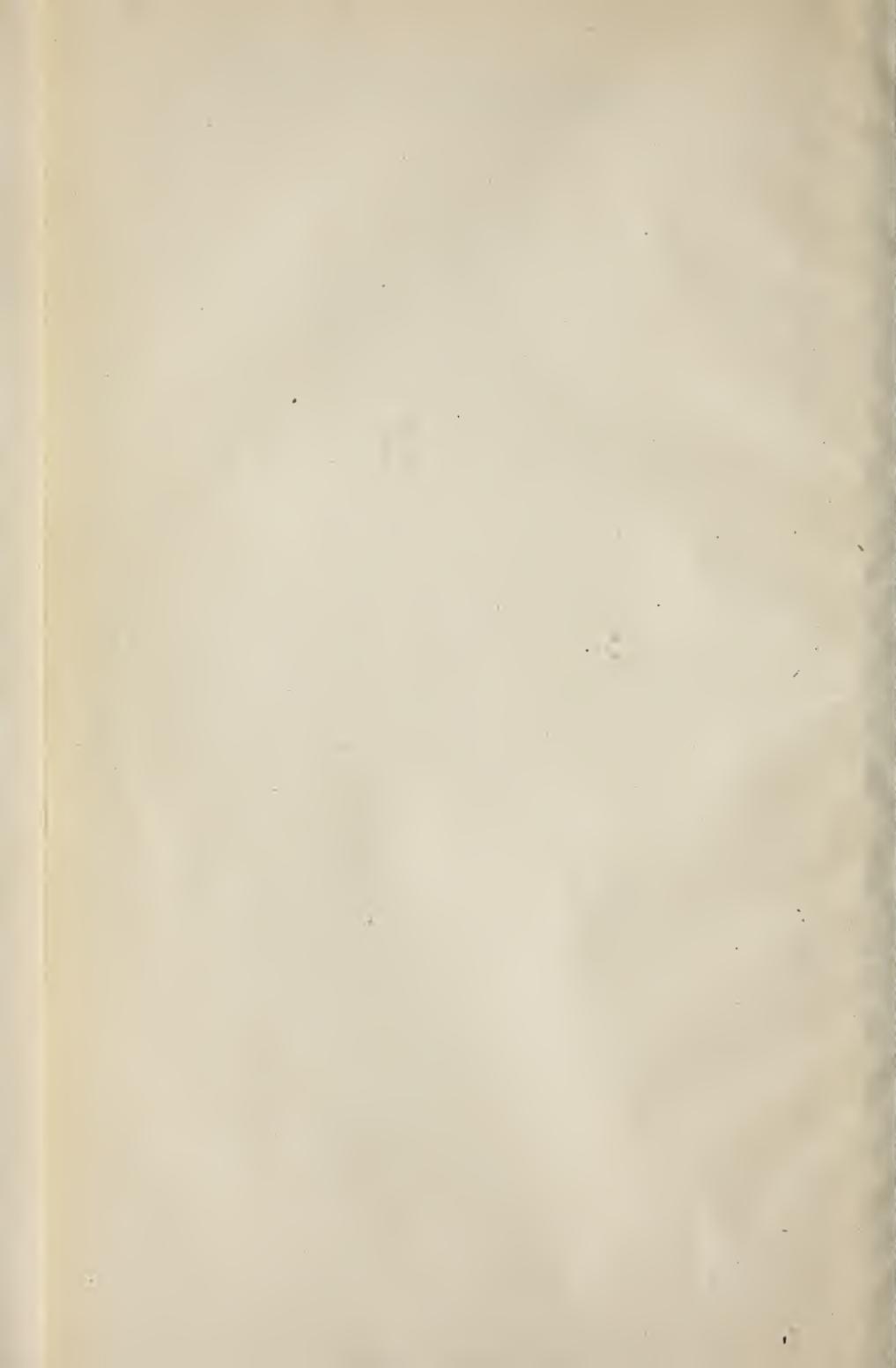
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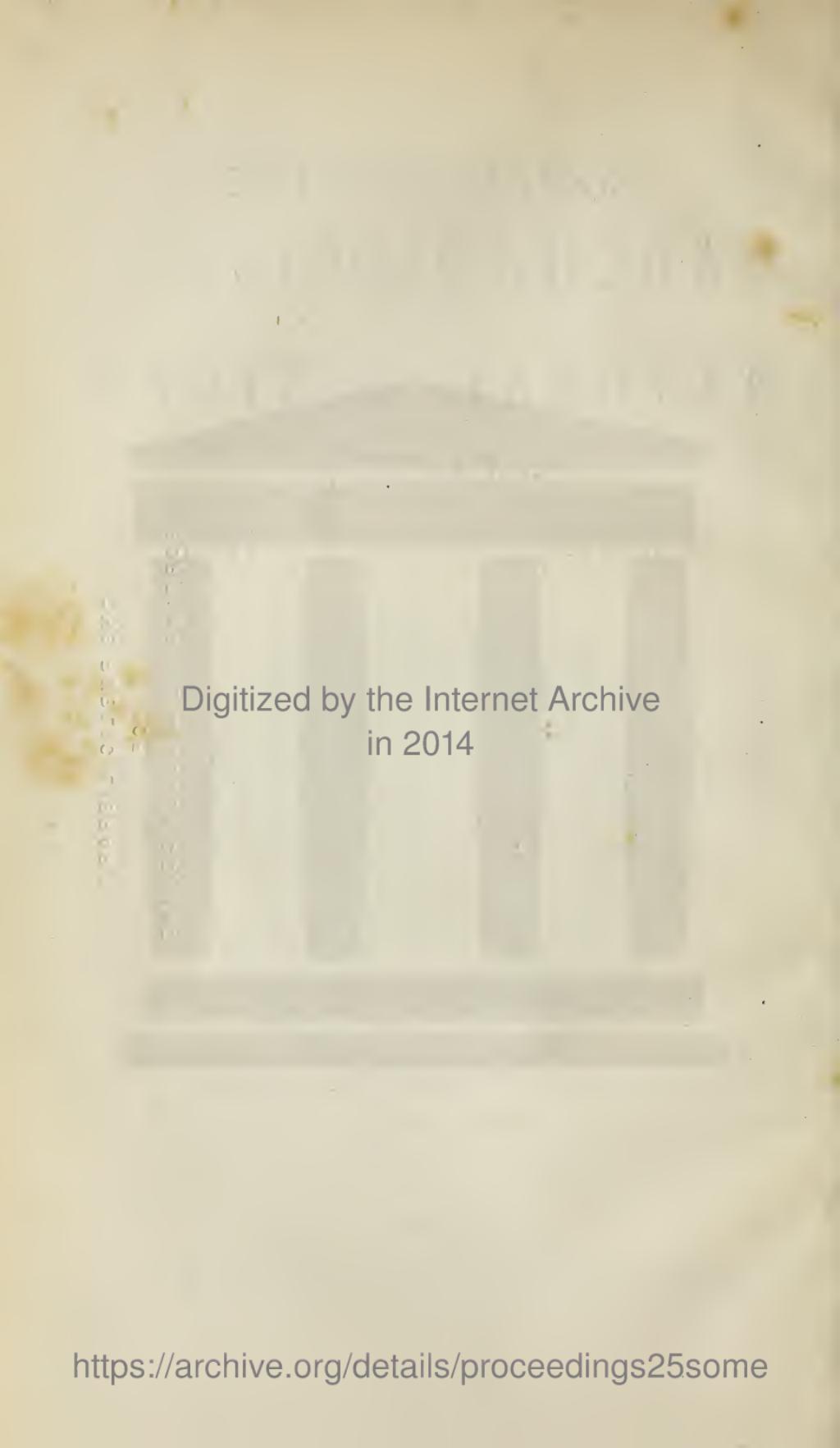
SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY'S
PROCEEDINGS, 1879.



VOL. XXV.

Taunton :

J. F. HAMMOND, HIGH STREET.
LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.
MDCCCLXXX.



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Preface.

The delay in the publication of this volume has been caused by various circumstances beyond my control. At the same time, I hope the Members of the Society will accept the expression of my sincere regret at not having been able to bring it out before. New arrangements have been made by the Committee, which will probably ensure greater punctuality in the production of our publications. The Index to the last five volumes, which is printed here, is the work of Mr. E. Green, who has kindly taken the whole trouble and responsibility of it. He has conferred a great benefit on the Society by carrying through a work which is so valuable when done, and so troublesome in execution.

W. H.

1st Dec., 1880.

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*Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archæological and
Natural History Society,
during the year 1879.*

THE Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Taunton, 7th August, 1879. In consequence of the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to Taunton it was resolved by the Committee that the Society should not undertake its annual Excursion, but that it should meet as usual for the transaction of ordinary business. At the opening meeting of the Institute, the President of our Society read an Address welcoming the President and Members of the Institute to the county of Somerset and the town of Taunton, which was acknowledged by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who spoke in warm terms of the work of our Society. A large number of our Members took part in the Meeting of the Institute, which was very pleasant and well managed. The Meeting on the 7th August was simply for despatch of business. It was held in the Committee-room of the Society and was not largely attended.

The **PRESIDENT**, Rev. Canon Meade, took the chair.

Mr. W. E. SURTEES proposed, and Mr. HUNT seconded, that the President be re-elected for another year. This was carried. The President accepted the continuance of office, and thanked the Society for this expression of confidence and approval.

Mr. HUNT then read the

Report of the Council.

“ Your Council have much pleasure in presenting their Thirty-first Annual Report.

“ They are glad to be able to state that the Society continues to meet with no less welcome and support than in past years, and that the number of its Members has somewhat increased

since the last Report was presented. Several valued Members have been lost by death during the past year. Among these should be named Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., who was the first President of the Society, and who delivered the opening address at its first meeting in 1849. He was a warm friend and liberal supporter, and has recorded in his will his unabated interest in the welfare of the Society by a bequest of £100. The death of Mr. Richard Walter, of South Petherton, one of the Local Secretaries, is also noticed with regret.

“During the past year a fresh case has been added to the Museum for the reception of specimens of the Mammalia of the county. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. W. A. Sanford, who kindly contributed £10 towards it.

“A valuable addition has been made to the Fauna of the Museum by Dr. Woodforde, who has deposited there his fine collection of British Birds. The President, the Rev. Canon Meade, has kindly presented the Society with a collection of fossils from the chalk and greensand.

“The Council regret to observe that the finances of the Society are scarcely in a satisfactory state, as the balance is against them, although no extraordinary expense has been incurred during the past year. The Society has in consequence been unable to grant any pecuniary assistance to works which it would otherwise have gladly furthered, such as the excavations at Wedmore and the exploration of Pen Pits.

“Schemes for improving your financial position have more than once been anxiously discussed, and your Council have always felt unwilling to recommend anything which may tend to narrow the usefulness or decrease the popularity of the Society. It appears, however, that our receipts may be increased without doing this, and they recommend that to this end the Annual Subscription and Entrance Fee be changed from 10s. to 10s. 6d., and the fee paid by non-Members, for joining the Annual Excursions, &c., from 5s. to 10s. 6d. These changes will probably produce an increase of £20 in your income, and seem to be of a

character which cannot excite any well grounded dissatisfaction. The Council propose to call a meeting in accordance with Rule 16, to obtain the sanction of the Society for these changes and for the necessary alteration of Rule 11, which they will entail if accepted.

“Your Council feel that it is unadvisable that any further changes should be made in, or work done to, the fabric of the Castle without a plan being drawn up by some competent architect of all the changes which appear necessary, in order to make it meet the requirements of the Society, with due regard to the great and important trust which the possession of such a building entails. In order to avoid a patchwork treatment of the Castle, and to ensure that whatever may be done, either for use or beauty, may be a cause of pride and not of shame and annoyance, it seems advisable to employ an architect, and to work by such degrees as we can, in accordance with his directions.

“The Council therefore recommend that Mr. E. Ferrey be appointed architect of the Society, that he be requested to draw up a plan for the Castle alterations, that he be paid for this and such work as he may do from time to time for the Society from the Castle Purchase Fund; that a small sub-Committee be appointed, in place of the Reconstruction Committee, to assist and control his work, consisting of Messrs. G. T. Clark, W. A. Sanford, W. E. Surtees, I. S. Gale, and E. Sloper; and that no change be made in the Castle, except in accordance with Mr. Ferrey’s plan and under his direction as architect.

“Your Council beg to report that in consequence of the Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland now being held in Taunton, it has been thought advisable to discontinue the Annual Excursion for this year.

“At the last General Annual Meeting a sub-Committee was appointed to explore Pen Pits. Mr. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., kindly drew up a preliminary Report, which is printed in the last volume of the Journal, and added some instructions for the

guidance of those who were to conduct the work. The Council are informed that the sub-Committee have not as yet taken active steps towards carrying out the explorations, and no report has been received. The Council re-appoint Canon Meade, President, as Chairman, Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, as Secretary, and Bishop Clifford, Revs. H. Winwood, J. A. Bennett, Geo. Smith, and W. Long, H. E. Bennett, and W. Müller, Esqrs., as members of the Pen Pits Exploration Committee, with power to add to their number.

“Another matter of great interest to the Society is the publication of the Catalogue of the Museum, drawn up by our valued Curator, Mr. Bidgood, and the Council gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of acknowledging the great industry, ability, and care which he has shown in this work.”

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Mr. A. MALET, and carried.

Mr. TURNER read the Treasurers' Account and the Taunton Castle Purchase Fund Account.

Treasurers' Account.

The Treasurers in Account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

DR.	£ s d	CR.	£ s d
1878.		1878-9.	
Aug 23, Balance	.. 45 12 7	To Expenses attending Annual Meeting,	
By Subscriptions	.. 217 0 6	Travelling, &c.	.. 11 5 8
“ Entrance Fees	.. 12 0 0	„ Stationery, Printing, &c.	.. 5 19 10
“ Excursion Tickets	.. 12 5 0	„ Coal, Gas, Water	.. 26 7 9
“ Museum Admission Fees	.. 11 10 7	„ Repairs, Cases, &c.	.. 32 1 8½
“ Sale of Volumes of Proceedings	.. 2 6 6	„ Purchase of Books, Specimens, &c.	.. 3 19 8
“ Subscriptions to Pen Pits Excavations	.. 6 0 0	„ Balance of Account for Printing Vol. XXIII.	.. 39 18 4
		„ Account of Printing Vol. XXIV.	.. 40 0 0
		„ Illustrations	.. 18 1 0
		„ Curator's Salary	.. 85 0 0
		„ Subscription to Harleian Society, 1879	1 1 0
		„ Ditto ditto Register Section, 3 years	.. 3 3 0
		„ Ditto to Ray Society, 1879	.. 1 1 0
		„ Ditto to Palaeontographical Society, 1879	.. 1 1 0
		„ Insurance	.. 7 6
		„ Rates and Taxes	.. 10 13 7
		„ Postage of Vols.	.. 12 11 4
		„ Postage, Carriage, &c.	.. 7 5 5½
		„ Sundries	.. 2 9 8
		Balance	.. 4 7 8
	£ 306 15 2		£ 306 15 2

1879. August 5.

Balance £4 7 8

Examined, compared with the vouchers, and found correct, Sept. 10, 1879.

W. M. P. PINCHARD,
CHAS. J. TURNER.

H. & H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurers.

Taunton Castle Purchase Fund.

Treasurers' Account to Aug. 2nd, 1879.

Receipts.	£	s	d	Expenditure.	£	s	d
By Donation	5	0	0	To Balance, Aug. 23rd, 1878	235	19	0
,, Proceeds of Exhibition of Engravings	11	6	0	,, Repairs to Buildings, Iron Railings, &c.	52	4	11
,, Proceeds of Fancy Ball, held at Taunton, January, 1879	18	0	1	,, Castle Hall Expenses:— Attendance, and sundries	2	15	1
,, Proceeds of Conversazione Meetings	1	2	0	Gas	12	11	10
,, Donation towards New Doorway	4	0	0			15	6
,, Legacy from the late Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.	100	0	0	,, Insurance	4	0	6
,, Rents	80	19	4	,, Rates and Taxes	6	6	5
,, Balance	141	12	8	,, Cheque book	2	0	
	<u>£362</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	,, Interest on Borrowed Money	48	0	4
	<u>£362</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>				
				1879. Aug. 2nd.			
Balance	...	...	...	Balance	141	12	8
Loan	...	...	...	Loan	700	0	0
				Total amount due to Stuckey's Banking Company	£841	12	8

H. & H. J. BADCOCK, *Treasurers.*10th Sept., 1879. Examined, compared with the vouchers, } WM. P. PINCHARD,
and found correct, } CHARLES J. TURNER.

Mr. A. MAYNARD proposed, and Mr. SLOPER seconded, the adoption of the Treasurers' Reports, which was carried.

On the motion of the Rev. I. S. GALE, seconded by Mr. A. MAYNARD, it was resolved that the Rev. Canon Meade be requested to continue the office of President for the current year.

The Vice-Presidents were re-elected.

The Treasurers, Mr. H. Badcock and Mr. H. J. Badcock, were re-elected.

The General Secretaries, Rev. W. Hunt, Mr. O. W. Malet, and Mr. C. J. Turner, were re-elected.

The Local Secretaries were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Hugh Norris for South Petherton, in place of the late Mr. Richard Walter.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Committee:—Mr. H. Alford, Rev. I. S. Gale, Rev. W. P. Williams, Mr. R. A. Kinglake, Mr. E. D. Bourdillon, Mr. E. Sloper, Mr. A. Maynard, Mr. J. H. B. Pinchard.

The Curator was re-elected, with a vote of thanks for the very able Guide-book to the Museum which had been prepared by him.

The question of the place for the Annual Meeting of the Society in 1880 was then discussed, and it was resolved that the

Council be empowered to make arrangements for the same, and for the appointment of a President.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society: Mr. Fowler, Mr. D. Badcock, Mr. H. Cox, Mr. Jno. Ostler, Major Parr, Mr. Jno. Taylor, Mr. Geo. Abraham.

Moved by Mr. A. MALET, seconded by Mr. HUNT, and resolved that, the plan for the restoration of the Castle, when made by Mr. Ferrey, should be shown to Mr. Davis, and that he be asked if he feels disposed to carry out the promise formerly made by him of supplying a doorway and door to the Castle Hall.

A letter was read from Mr. Vidal respecting the excavations at Wedmore, intimating that the time had arrived when the ground disturbed by Mr. Hervey should be filled in.

It was resolved that Mr. Vidal be informed in courteous terms that the Society deeply regrets that it is unfortunately not in a position to be pecuniarily responsible either to him or to his tenant, as regards any expense or damage connected with the Mudgeley excavations.

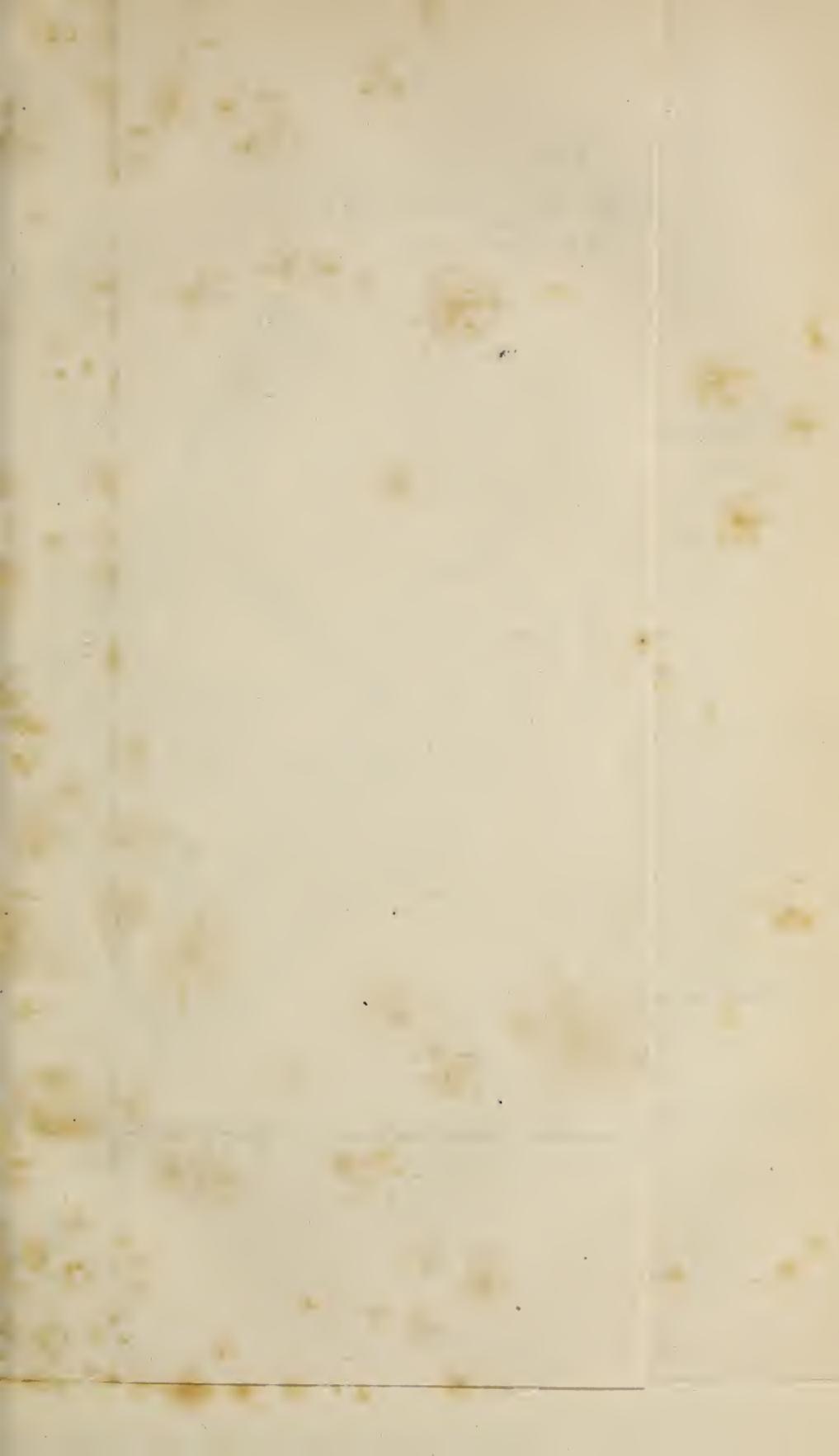
The thanks of the Society were given to the Rev. Canon Meade for presiding.

On the 10th October, 1879, at a Special General Meeting, convened for the purpose of considering the proposal contained in the last yearly report, to increase the Annual Subscription from 10s. to 10s. 6d.—

The Rev. I. S. GALE took the chair.

Proposed by Mr. CHISHOLM BATTEN, seconded by Mr. SURTEES, and resolved "that the question of an increase of subscription be adjourned until the next Annual General Meeting."

On 29th January, 1880, the Committee of the Society received the Report of the Committee appointed to explore Pen Pits, in consequence of the visit of the Society to that place in



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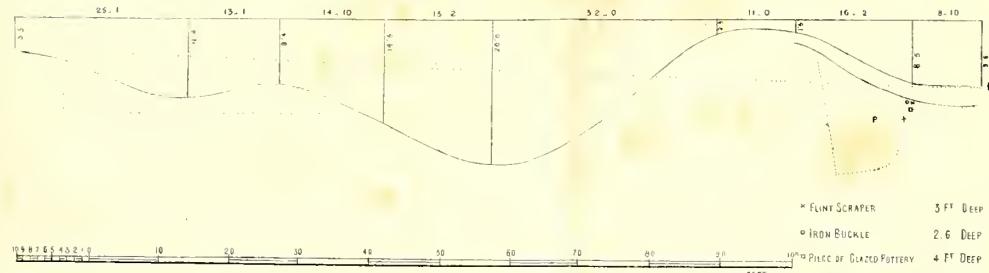
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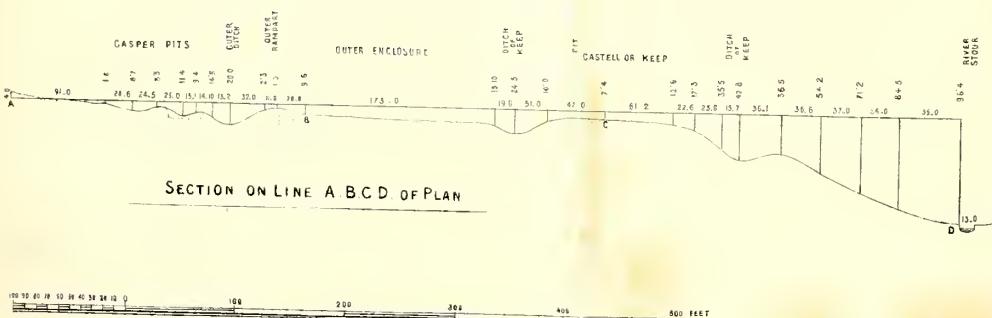
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SECTION OF OUTER DITCH & RAMPART SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE OBJECTS FOUND.



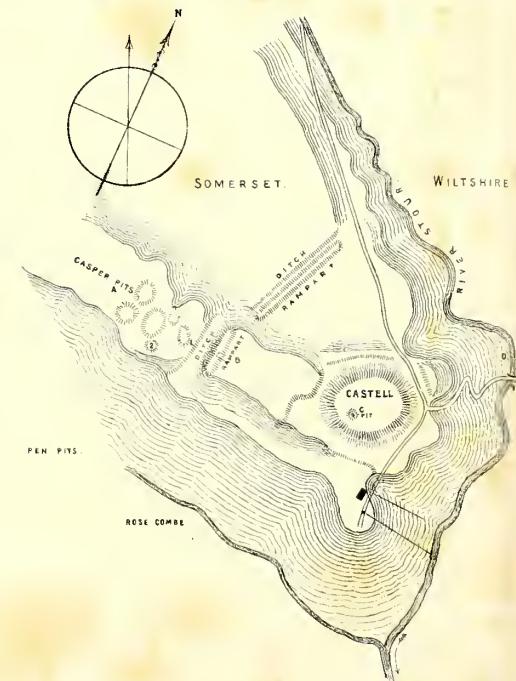
FLINT SCRAPER	3 FT DEEP
IRON BUCKLE	2.6 DEEP
Piece of Glazed Pottery	4 FT DEEP
FLINT SCRAPER	6 FT DEEP
RED POT	7.5 FT IN BURROW



NOTE—Horizontal Measurements are in Feet & Inches—Vertical Measurements in Feet & Decimals of Feet.

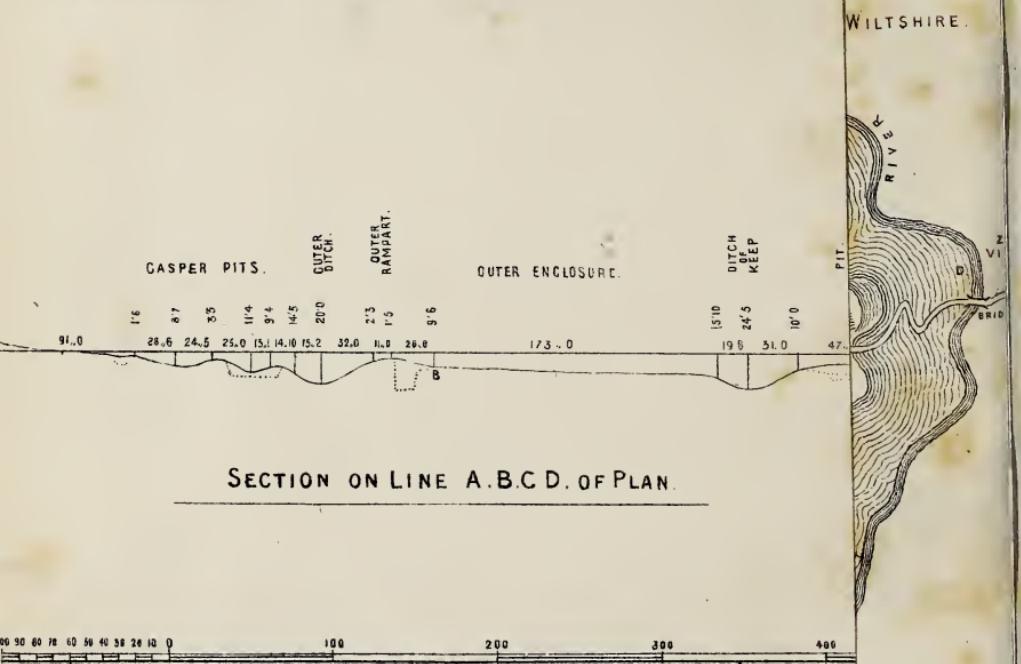
A. L. F.

Plan of the
A S T E L L,
near
ZEALS VILLAGE.



Surveyed by
GENERAL A LANE FOR
Sept

SECTION OF OUTER DITCH & RAMPART SHEWING THE



SECTION ON LINE A.B.C.D. OF PLAN.

NOTE—Horizontal Measurements are in Feet & Inches.—Vertical Measurements in Feet & D

100 1000 FEET.
d by
GENERAL A LANE FOX.
Sept. 18

1878. A preliminary survey was made in January, 1879, by Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., and Rev. H. H. Winwood, and a report was drawn up by Mr. Dawkins, which will be found in Vol. XXIV. The present report is drawn up by Mr. Winwood, and has been accepted by the Pen Pits Committee, with the exception of the protests, which are appended to it.

Report of Pen Pits Exploration Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society to explore Pen Pits have the honour of sending in the following report of the excavations carried on during the past autumn under their superintendence, and of the results which have arisen therefrom.

After several preliminary meetings, the real work began on the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd of September, when the following Members met on the ground : Gen. Lane Fox, Revs. Preb. Scarth, J. A. Bennett, J. H. Ellis, H. H. Winwood, T. W. Wilkinson (Hon. Secretary), and W. Müller, Esq. After a careful inspection of the ground, it was unanimously agreed to begin work at the fortified end of the promontory to the east of the Pits, known as Gaspar Pits, in order, if possible, to arrive at some conclusion as to the age of the earthworks enclosing apparently some of the pits, and subsequently to attack the pits proper ; thus carrying out the suggestions embodied in Professor Boyd Dawkins' Preliminary Report to the Society, and published in the Twenty-fourth volume of its *Proceedings*.

It may be as well here to give a brief description of the locality. The high ground to the west, called Penridge, is composed of Greensand, of which a typical section may be seen in Long Lane quarry, *i.e.*, a top layer of Chert and rubble, succeeded by 5 feet of Greensand rock, resting upon Greensand 32 feet thick so far as the excavation is at present carried. The whole of the high ground around has been dug into at some time or other ; in fact the pits or depressions may be considered

co-extensive with the Greensand formation. Two winding tongues of land, offshoots from Penridge, have been cut out by denuding agencies, and stretch eastwards towards the brook (Stour River). Both of these are thickly covered by a promiscuous collection of excavations, to which the name of "Pits" has been applied. Those on the south of the combe, called Rose Combe, dividing the two tongues, are locally known as "Pen Pits;" those on the north as "Gaspar Pits." The most northerly of these promontories has its easterly end cut off and fortified by a Keep, called the Castel, separated from the Bailey or outer enclosure by a deep ditch, and this again from the winding spur, in which Gaspar Pits are dug, by a rampart and ditch. This ditch and rampart can also be traced sloping down on the north towards the stream, which flows round the foot of the Castel (*vide plan*).

Workmen were simultaneously set on to excavate a small Pit on the south-west side of the Castel, marked *C* in plan, and also to dig into the rampart at the west end of this outer enclosure, in order to ascertain the relative age of this part of the earthworks.

CASTEL PIT.

After cutting away a mass of thorns and brushwood and thereby clearly exposing the circular shape of the pit, an excavation was made to the depth of 5 feet 6 inches, and the undisturbed sand was reached with the following results:—Turf, top soil and rubble, with more or less rectangular blocks of "Penstone" 1 ft. 3 in. deep, succeeded by fragments of Chert and sandy loam mixed up together, indicating disturbance of ground; unmoved Greensand forming the base. About 3 feet below the turf, at the south-west corner, a small quantity of charcoal was found in the Chert and loam, with reddish, apparently burnt, sand beneath; this was followed out till it died away. Four or five pieces of greenish glazed pottery, supposed to be Norman or Saxon, were found in the rubble (marked *CP*). The circular form of this pit proved to be superficial only.

RAMPART.

After careful selection of a suitable spot by Gen. Lane Fox, at the western end of the outer enclosure, marked *B* in plan, a trench was begun at the foot of the interior slope of the rampart, 6 feet in width, the object being to cut through the rampart, if possible, on a level with the ditch on the outer side, and follow out the line of the old surface. The material constantly threatening to fall in upon the men, it was found necessary to widen the trench to 11 feet. The work was then continued until a cutting was made into the centre of the rampart, 22 feet long and 16 feet deep at the lowest point. As this work was being carried out the undisturbed Greensand was found 3 feet beneath the surface, and was followed some 8 or 9 feet inwards on the north side. At this distance it suddenly ceased to the west and south, having evidently been removed, thus indicating that the edge of a pit or quarry, which existed before the rampart had been thrown up and was filled in at the time, had been struck in the progress of the work. These old workings were excavated to a depth of some 19 feet, which was approximately the depth of the ditch on the outer side, but, through the falling in of the ground, the bottom of the old work was not reached except by a crowbar. Before the excavations at this spot were finally stopped, owing to the falling in of the sides, the reason of this great irregularity was made clear. Sufficient evidence of the relative age of the ramparts and pit beneath having been obtained, it was deemed advisable to discontinue work at this point, and the following are the results:—The general section showed turf and black surface mould 18 inches on north side, considerably deeper on south, followed by a mixture of Chert fragments and Greensand rock. About 10 feet inwards on the north side the turf and black soil rested upon Greensand, and this again upon a large block of Greensand rock, locally called “Penstone.” This latter rock had never been moved from its original position, but remained *in situ*, dipping towards the south-west. The ground to the west of this sank rapidly, in-

dicating that it had originally been excavated on that side. The farthest point of the cutting on the west side, *i.e.*, that beneath the centre of the rampart proper, presented the following section: Turf and top soil 6 inches, succeeded by fine sand 7 feet 6 inches, altogether becoming coarser and coarser downwards and graduating through fine rounded pellets into angular debris of Chert and "Penstone," measuring 10 inches by 7 inches—the natural result arising from the sorting of the materials, as the original makers of the rampart threw out the sand and rubble from the ditch, the coarser portion rolling down to the bottom of the slope, the finer remaining on the top. Indeed from a subsequent visit of one of the Committee (Rev. H. H. Winwood) it seemed evident that the lower part of the slope had been roughly propped up by fragments of "Penstone," which, when carefully cleaned from the surrounding *débris* of sand and loam filling up the interstices, seemed to be quite freshly broken, the marks of tools being traceable.

The following objects were found during the progress of the work: quantities of coarse pottery just beneath the surface on the interior slope, portions of red brick or tile 1 inch thick, and two pieces of green glass.

Amongst the larger blocks of "Penstone" taken from the bottom of the trench was one which had apparently been rounded for about three-quarters of its external edge into the form of a mill-stone, and beneath the turf on the top of the rampart, on the edge of the inner slope, were several rectangular blocks of stone, apparently serving as a face to keep up the running sand. Three well formed flint "scrapers" in the following position: No. 1, of dark greyish flint, $2\frac{4}{5}$ inch greatest length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch greatest breadth, tapering at opposite end, nearly flat on one side, showing waves of conchoidal fracture throughout its entire length, on the other, showing several facets and numerous fine chippings done by blows or pressure all round the outside, making a cutting edge; depth 3 feet below surface of turf and rubble resting in the Greensand, and about 9 feet inwards (see

× on section). No 2, of black flint, 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at one end, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto at the other, also shewing facets and numerous fine chippings on one side; depth 6 feet below surface in rubble of rampart, and 10 feet from east end (see + on section). No. 3, of a more irregular form, 2 inches greatest length, 2 inches greatest breadth, one end rough, the opposite finely chipped, also found in rubble. An iron buckle with tongue (and tongue of a second), at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches (see o in section), supposed to be Norman. Piece of red pottery in rubble, 7 feet from surface and 14 feet from east end (see r on section). Piece of glazed pottery 4 feet from surface and 10 feet from east end (marked n on section).

On the south side of the cutting was a depression on the face of the rampart slope, this was filled in with black unctuous mould to a depth of 4 feet, containing a great quantity of blackish and reddish brown pottery and pieces of red pantile; some of the pottery had been subject to the influence of fire on the outside and whitish inside. On some grains of quartz stood out prominently fragments of burnt Oolite (Forest Marble), of bone, two teeth of ox (46 inches beneath the surface), tobacco pipe (temp. Elizabeth), and charcoal. This black deposit rested upon the rubble infilling of the excavation below. Brown and black pottery of the same character occurred all the way up the south slope in the black earth resting upon the rubble, and also in the black mould capping the ramparts.

From the researches at this part it was evident that three periods at least were here represented.

1st : That during which the original excavation had been made, for the object of obtaining the hard "Penstone" beneath the surface, the greater portion of which had been taken out from the south side before the rampart was made.

2nd : That represented by the construction of the rampart synchronous with the age of the earth-works around the outer enclosure and ditch.

3rd : That during the accumulation of the black unctuous

earth to a depth of four feet, and subsequently to the infilling of the original excavations.

Two fragments of pottery,¹ with green glaze inside and out, from the rampart, had a shallow fluted pattern impressed on them. The pottery and other objects taken from the rampart proper are marked *R*; that from the interior slope, *IS*.

Having so far determined the relative age of the keep, rampart, and pits, or depressions enclosed within their area, the next point was to clear out some of the pits lying outside, to the west. It was therefore agreed to begin with a large one immediately outside the rampart, and on the counterscarp of the ditch, hence called Counterscarp Pit, and marked 1 in the plan. The outline of this pit presented a circular form on all sides, except on the east, where the makers of the ditch seemed to have somewhat interfered with its regularity during the progress of their work. The level of the centre (now overgrown with turf) having been taken, a trench was commenced, 6 feet in width on the counterscarp side, and below the level of the centre, with the object of cutting right through to the opposite or western side. This was continued for the length of 23 feet, and in some parts to a depth of 6 feet 3 inches, with the following results:—A layer of Greensand rock was soon exposed beneath the turf on the south side of the trench, with the undisturbed Greensand below. On the north side of the cutting, where the edge of the pit rose at a steeper angle, there was a considerable quantity of Chert and Greenstone rubble beneath 6 inches of turf, before the undisturbed Greensand was met with. After cutting through the counterscarp lip, and reaching the centre of depression, four large “Penstone” blocks were exposed, about 6 inches beneath the surface, *i.e.*, just below the turf, resting upon undisturbed ground. Two of these were taken out, and had the appearance of having been worked. One,

(1). Mr. Franks, to whom Rev. H. H. Winwood showed specimens of the pottery taken from the inner slope of the rampart and from the black unctuous earth on the south side, stated that it was neither Roman nor British, but of subsequent date to Roman.

measuring 5 feet 2 inches in circumference and 8 inches in greatest thickness, was lying on its edge, and at first thought to be *in situ*, but subsequent inspection proved that it was not in its original position, but had evidently been rounded on one side. The fourth block, lying to the north of this, and more on the side of the pit, about 1 foot 4 inches below the surface, was clearly a block of "Penstone," remaining in its original bed of greensand. After digging down on west side of pit more than 6 feet, without finding the bottom, and failing to discover a single trace of former habitation, the work was stopped. Two of the Committee (Revs. H. H. Winwood and G. E. Smith) having, however, revisited the excavation a few days after, ascertained that the disturbed ground on the north reached to a considerable depth downwards and inwards, and were fortunate in finding indications, if not clear proofs, of the purpose for which this excavation was originally made ; for at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface of turf and débris they uncovered courses of "Penstone," placed as a sort of rough walling to keep up the side of the slope ; and on the east side, and resting against these, was a great quantity of broken fragments of "Penstone." After clearing away the surrounding chips and carefully pulling out block by block, they succeeded in extracting several blocks of Greensand rock, with a surface as fresh as if fractured yesterday. On these clean surfaces were indications of tooling, in the shape of irregular longitudinal marks, extending from the exterior towards the centre, evidencing the use of a pointed tool. These longitudinal marks were coated with a greenish blur, caused by the blow of a tool on the chloritic particles of the rock, and similar in every way to the mark left on the same stone by the sharp tail or point of a geological hammer. These blocks then, many of which had a rounded outline, had evidently been the *ejectamenta* of workmen, cast aside as useless ; and from their freshly broken surfaces (unstained in the least by the surrounding débris, and unmarked, except by the original tooling), it is evident that they had remained in their present

position ever since thrown out, until brought to light again by your Committee. Hence the irresistible conclusion that the north side of this pit, at least, consisted of the rubble and *ejectamenta* from an adjoining excavation, and that the Counterscarp Pit was on site of an old quarry, most probably in existence before the ditch of the rampart was made.

It was thought advisable, before leaving Gas-par Pits, to try one of the shallower depressions. Accordingly, a saucer-like hollow on the south slope of the ridge, 52 feet 6 inches north-west from the western side of Counterscarp Pit, was chosen as being most likely, from its sheltered position, to have been selected for an habitation (marked 2 in plan). The circumference of this depression measured 61 feet ; and the depth, from the level of the outer lip, 2 feet. A trench was made, 7 feet wide on the south side, and carried through the centre to the opposite side ; the interior was dug out to a depth of 4 or 5 feet, down to the undisturbed ground. With the exception of a piece of cloudy, white, hollow-fused glass, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad at the largest end, there was not anything else found. It is to be noted that this was reported to have been picked out 1 foot 9 inches below the centre of the south lip, just below the turf, and in the Greensand, during the absence of the two Committee-men (Revs. H. H. Winwood and G. E. Smith) who were superintending the work, between 12 and 1 p.m. Several large blocks of Penstone were found lying just below the turf on the south-west lip, and others taken from the *débris* of the interior. Some looked as if they had been rounded. One large block, resting upon the undisturbed Greensand, its upper or north-west end about 2 feet beneath turf and *débris* of Chert and stone, measured 4 feet 7 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 1 foot 5 inches thick ; and from its sloping position towards the centre of the pit, appears to have been moved from its original bedding. Whilst the ground on the south side was but little disturbed, on the north side the Greensand and "Penstone" had been removed for some distance beyond the northern lip ; hence

the conclusion that the cup-like depression was not the original shape of the pit, but, like the others already tested, was the result of subsequent weathering and falling in of the sides of an irregular excavation or quarry.

The nature of the Gaspar Pits having been ascertained, further excavations were carried on at the Pen Pits proper, and two deep cone-shaped pits lying north and south of each other, and separated by a neck of ground 10 feet wide, were selected. The circumference of the north pit measured 38 yards; that of the south, 45 yards. The depth of the former, 11 feet; of the latter, 10 feet. These were called the Twin Pits. A cutting was first made in the neck, 11 feet 8 inches wide, and the undisturbed ground reached at a depth of 5 feet 6 inches from the surface. The usual *débris* of Chert, sand, and "Penstone" was met with, and nothing found but a few small pieces of charcoal and chalk-flint fragments, about 3 feet down. The south pit was cleared out to a depth of 8 feet, and the north 3 feet. A block of "Penstone," with pointed tool markings, was the only object of any importance worthy of notice.

The limited amount of money placed at their disposal did not admit of your Committee prosecuting their researches further; they are, however, satisfied that the explorations (so far as they have already been conducted)—showing an entire absence of pottery, or any other trace of human occupation—warrant them in concluding that, in spite of any preconceived opinions to the contrary, these pits were never intended for the purpose of dwellings, but that they were the work of people who had dug into the surrounding high grounds in search of that hard bed of Greensand rock—locally called Penstone—lying close to the surface, beneath a *débris* of Chert and rubble, which must have been of as great value to them for their various purposes, whether for millstones, querns, or the more prosaic erection of cottage walls, &c., as it is to the cottagers of the present day who live in the neighbourhood, and are constantly digging into the surface of the broken ground for similar purposes. And thus your Com-

mittee claim to have finally solved the enigma, or, as it has been called, the *crux* of antiquaries, by means of the practical use of the pick and spade.

Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without expressing their sense of the great assistance rendered to them by General Lane Fox, and their thanks to him for the admirable plan and section of the Castel and outworks, accompanying their Report, and their opinion that the same should be printed, together with drawings of the most important pieces of pottery, iron buckle, &c., discovered during these researches.

Rev. T. W. WILKINSON adds to this—

Whilst fully admitting much force in the reasoning of the foregoing report, I must say I am not prepared to adopt the conclusions so securely declared to have been arrived at as being unquestionable.

1st, because the positive evidence of probable encampments of of large bodies of men at some very early period in this immediate neighbourhood is historic and untouched.

2nd, because the present enquiry has been sketchy and tentative in its character, and that, through no blame due to the Sub-Committee (still less to the working section of it), but because of the comparatively small interest shown in the question, as evidenced by the small minority who attended the excavations, and by the meagre and inadequate support rendered financially.

Rev. H. M. SCARTH also adds—

Many thanks are due for the Report and for the plans which accompany it, but it can hardly be considered as the settlement of a long agitated question.

The geological statements are very valuable and settle the point that the pits have, in certain places, been excavated for stone, and that worked stone, as well as unworked fragments of

rock, are still found, but much further examination is required to ascertain if a primitive population was there settled.

The excavations have also shewn that in the middle of the district where the pits exist, or have been known to exist, there stood a mediæval fortress, probably Norman, or perhaps earlier.

The form of this is laid down in Sir R. C. Hoare's map or plan of Pen Pits.

But in the immediate neighbourhood of this is an earthwork which has never been touched ; also there are other earthworks at the extremity of the Pit-district which have not been examined.

Before any conclusive evidence against a very early settlement can be arrived at, these points ought to be carefully investigated and more pits examined.

Rev. J. H. ELLIS remarks—

I approve of the report as a correct account of the proceedings of the Committee and the course of the excavations so far as I have been cognizant of them, and I agree with the conclusion based thereon. The digging in the rampart appears to me to have afforded conclusive evidence that the Pits were originally quarries. At the same time I think it desirable that further researches should be made in some more selected Pits in various parts. I beg to thank Mr. Winwood for his able report and summary of results.

The Committee of the Society, on receiving this Report, passed a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had conducted the exploration with so much ability, and especially to General Lane Fox and Rev. H. H. Winwood.

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The Archaeological Journal.

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Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution Washington, U.S.A., 1877.

Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists' Society, vol. ii, part 3.

Proceedings of the Geologists' Association.

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Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1878-9, part 1.

Transactions of the Leicestershire Literary and Philosophical Society, parts 1-5

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. xxxi.

Transactions of the Watford Natural History Society.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. xxx.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. ii.

Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., vol. x.

Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, vol. xxxi.

Transactions of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club, vols. 1, 2, 3.

Heilagra Manna Sogur; Mollusca Regionis Arcticæ Norvegiæ;

Om Poncelet's Betydning for Geometrien; Enumeratio Insectorum

Norvegicorum ; Om Stratifikationens Spor ; Rune-Indskriften paa Ringen I Forsa Kirke ;—from the Royal Norwegian University, Christiana.

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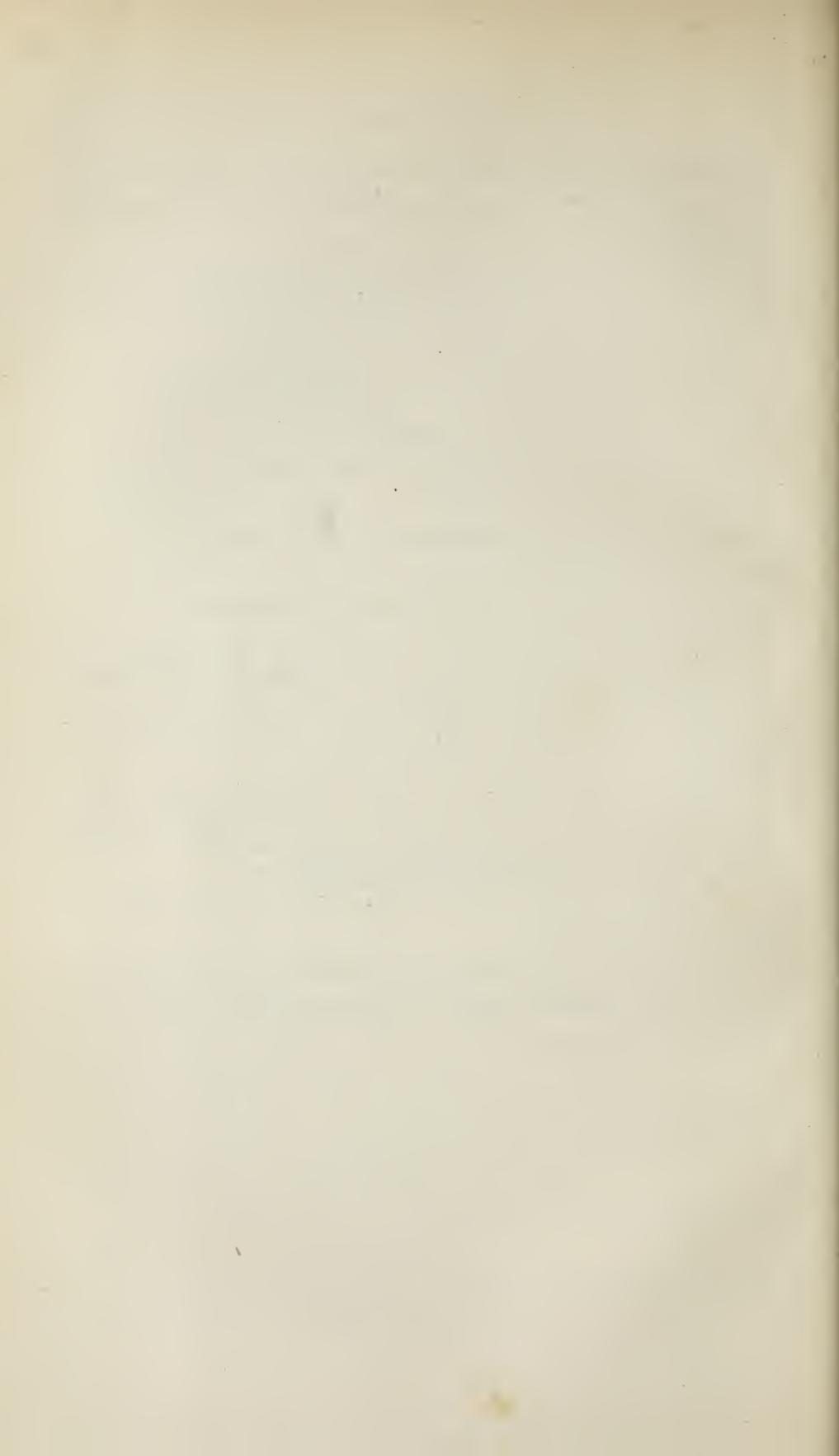
A Stone Axe, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found at Whitfield, near Wiveliscombe, by Mr. LANGDON.

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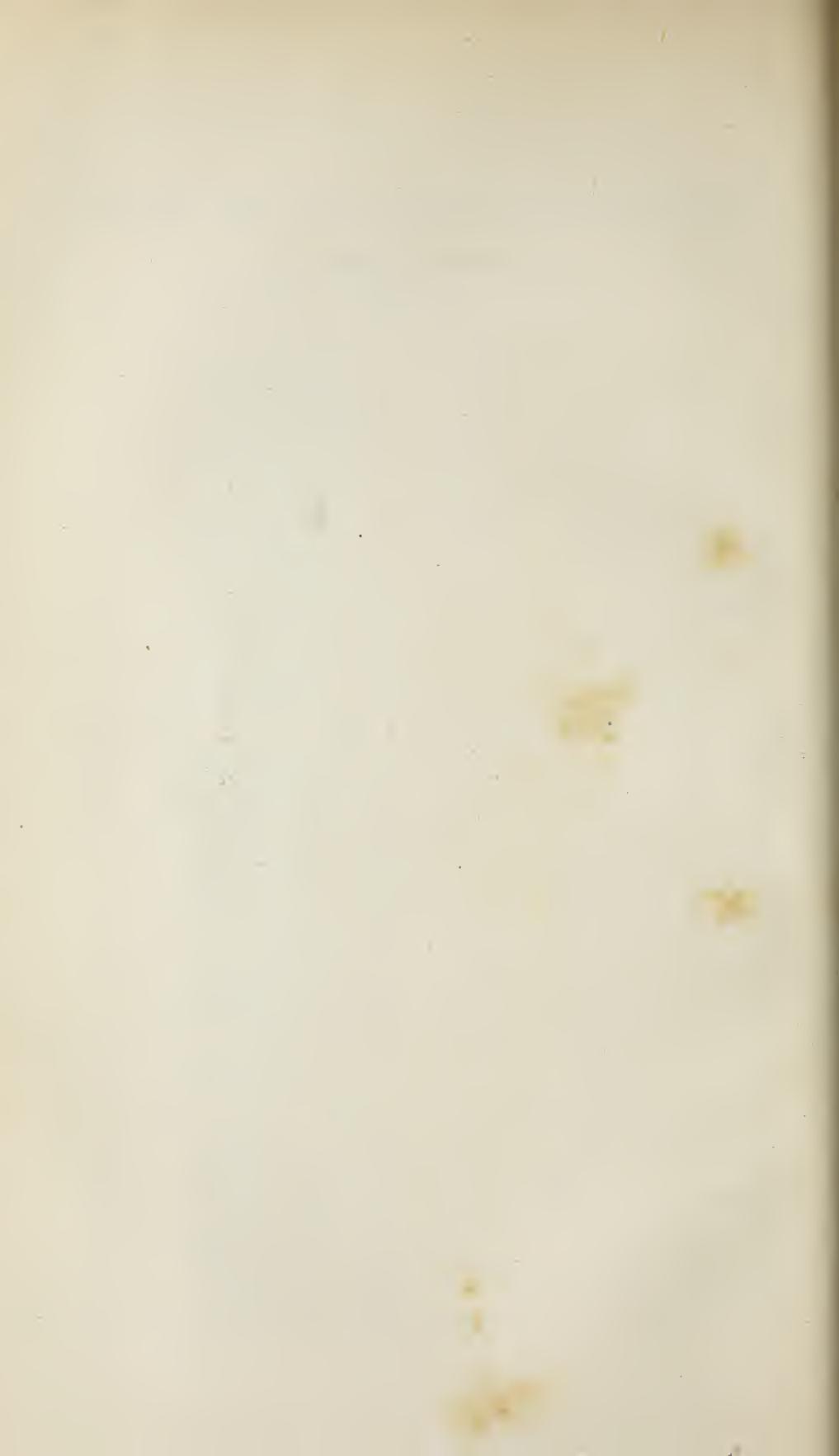
An Afghan Sword, taken in the Peiwar Pass, 1879, by Mr. H. J. BADCOCK.

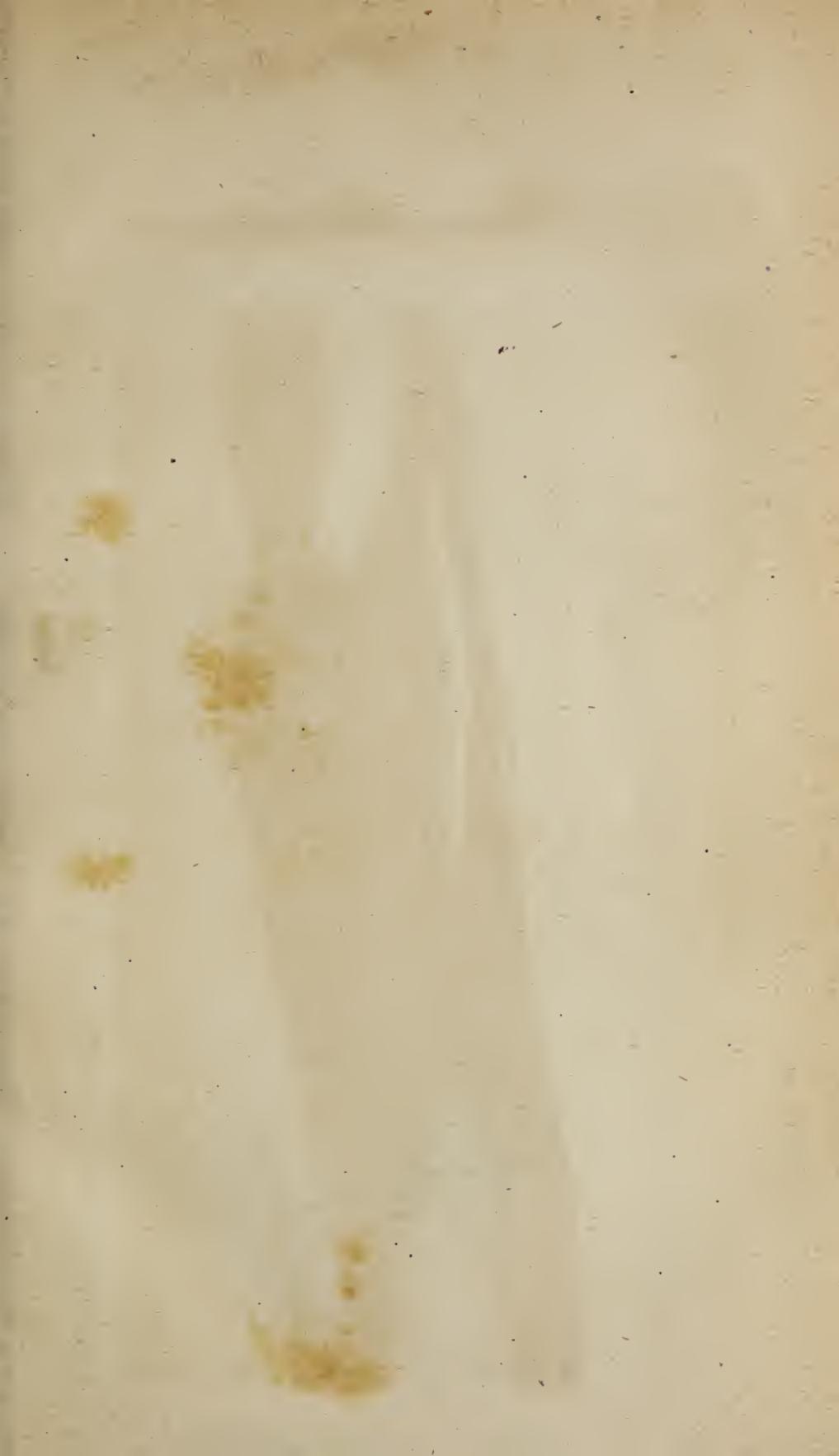
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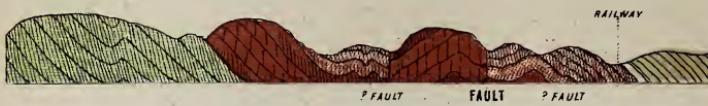




SECTION 2



SECTION I.

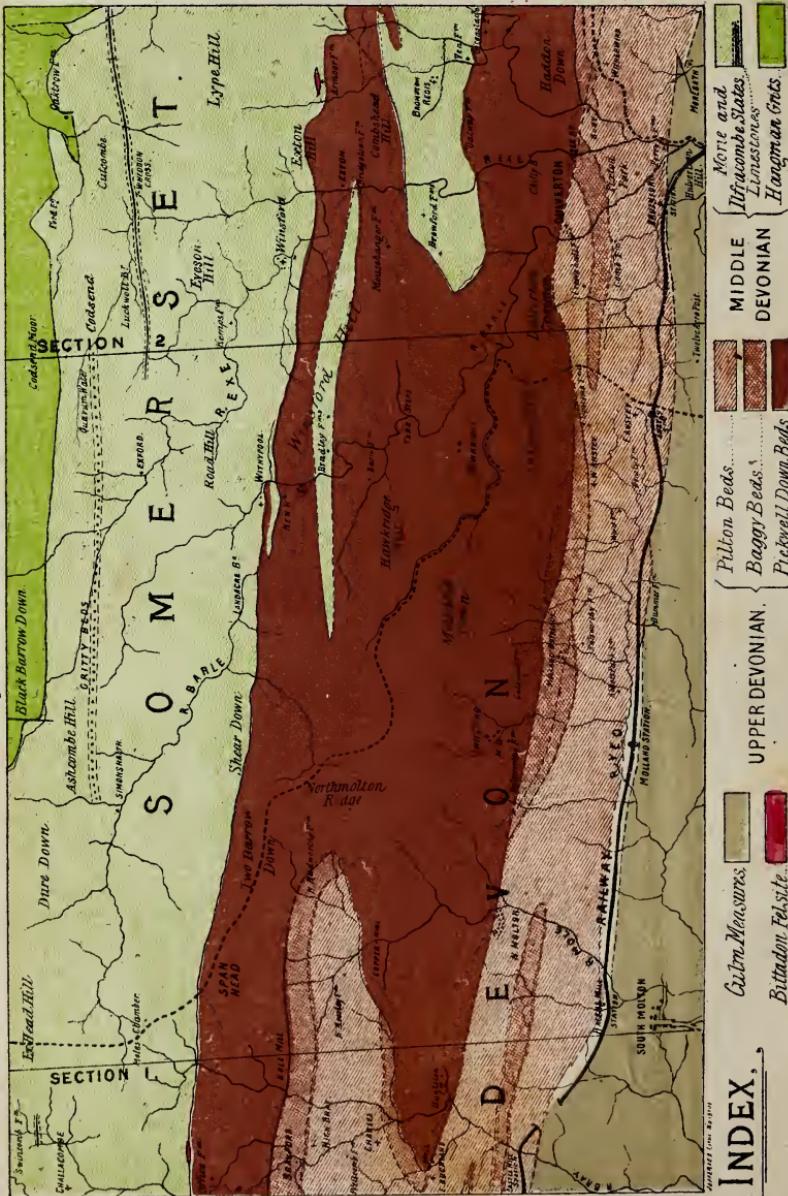


OF W. SOMERSET AND N. DEVON, DISTRICTS OF DULVERTON AND S. MOLTON.

SCALE 1. INCH = 3. MILES.
by W.A.E. Ussher.

by W. A. E. Ussher.

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*Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archaeological and
Natural History Society,
1879, Part II.*

PAPERS, ETC.

On the Geology of Parts of Devon and West Somerset
North of South Molton and Dulverton.¹

BY W. A. E. USSHER.

THE Devonian rocks of North Devon are characterized by the uniformity of their occurrence, each division occupying a definite band striking from about West 5° North to East 5° South, but, as is only natural from the flexures consequent on the great cosmic changes that intervened between their deposition and the present time, we find many exceptions to this uniform adherence to lines of latitude, and in no part of the area are these rule-proving exceptions better exemplified than in the district of which I propose to give a brief description in this paper.

This district embraces parts of four sheets of the ordnance maps, viz., 27 and 26 on the west, and 20 and 21 on the east. Its base is formed by the basement beds of the Culm measures between South Molton and Morebath—a distance of 15 miles,—and it extends northward for about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the outcrop of the Hangman grits (base of the middle Devonian), thus forming a parallelogram of about 142 square miles in extent.

In this area not only is the uniform strike of the divisions interfered with by curves, but the gradual passage from the

(1). With the permission of the Director-General of the Geological Survey.

base of the upper Devonian beds into the middle Devonian slates is well shewn, and in such a manner that boundaries between them are often arbitrary.

Scenery is so intimately dependent on the rocky framework of the globe, and on the changes it has undergone by physical causes, that I may be pardoned for attempting a brief sketch of the features of the district under consideration.

Between South Molton station and Morebath station the railway runs along a tract of low lying land, varying from one-quarter to 1 mile in breadth. From the Mole valley to the Yeo at Veraby this low tract would seem to indicate an old east and west line of drainage, over which the debris of the Culm hills from the south, and upper Devonian slates from the north has been shed, forming a thick soil or head, obscuring alike the junction of the Culm and Devonian rocks and any relics of old fluviatile deposition that may have been left prior to its desertion for the present north and south courses of the tributary streams.

From Mornacot and Veraby to East Anstey the low lying land is tenanted by the Yeo and its tributaries, concealing the Culm and Devonian junction under their gravels and talus as far as West Barton, thence to Brushford their junction appears to be normal, and not far from the line laid down by Sir H. De la Beche on the old Geological Survey Map.

Between East Anstey and Anstey Farm a narrow watershed boundary separates the drainage of the Exe tributaries from those of the Taw; it runs north to Ansteys Hill whence it follows the high ground of the range formed by the Pickwell Down division, descending thence from Span Head to Moles Chamber over the middle Devonian slates.

From Anstey Farm to Dulverton station the low lying tract is rather hilly. From the Exe valley to Morebath station it runs through Culm measures along the courses and across the watershed of tributary streams. To the south of this band of low lying land the Culm measures form an area of hilly land, of such general uniformity in elevation that it may be regarded as a table land rami-

fied by numerous narrow stream valleys : to this uniformity exceptions are furnished by the features, conical or hogbacked in shape, made by the variety of the basement Culm rocks forming ridge-like hills in Tawstock Park, the ridge of Coddon Hill, the conical hills of Swimbridge, but only exhibiting these characteristic features in the district under consideration between Twelve Acre Post (west of Brushford) and Morebath. To the north of the low-lying land a belt of hilly land, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, exhibits the bold rounded hill features of the flexured argillaceous slates of the upper Devonian (Pilton beds and Baggy beds). This tract is bounded by the dominant range of moorland hills formed by the upper Devonian grits (Pickwell Down beds). This elevated tract in the rounding of its slopes resembles the lesser elevations made by the Pilton beds, but differs from them in the continuity of its summits, forming extensive, barren, and flattish moors, separating the drainage of the Barle and its tributaries from that of the Mole and Yeo.

From North Radworthy Farm on the west of North Molton ridge to Higher Combe Farm, north of Dulverton, the Pickwell Down sandstones attain their greatest superficial breadth throughout the whole of North Devon and West Somerset, exhibiting their characteristic dominant barren hills and ridges over a tract of not less than 4 miles in breadth from north to south. This great breadth is occasioned by flexures, for we find flexured Pilton and Baggy beds on the west of North Molton ridge, their characteristic features being bounded on the south by Pickwell Down grits, forming a bifurcation from the main mass of North Molton ridge, and Twitching, and extending as far west as East Buckland.

Between Dulverton and Winsford the underlying slates of the middle Devonian are brought up by faults and anticlinals causing a bifurcation of the feature of the Pickwell Down beds near Higher Combe, Drayton, and Slade. South of Withypool and Winsford, although the ground retains its general dominant barren character, the basement beds of the Pickwell Down

series are flexured in almost undistinguishable association with greenish slates of the middle Devonian.

To the north of Span Head, Winsford, and Exton, the middle Devonian slates form a broad tract of lesser elevation than the Pickwell Down range to the south. This tract is from three to four miles in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the Moorland ranges, formed by the Hangman or middle Devonian grits, which rise gradually to the summits overlooking the lower Devonian area, of which Dunkery Beacon forms the most distinguishable feature. The middle Devonian slates form high, long-backed hills, differing in this respect from the upper Devonian; but in the continuity of their summits they resemble the grits rather than the slates of that division, probably owing to the greater homogeneity of their mass. Near their junction with the Hangman grits the middle Devonian slates exhibit minor ridge-like features, diversifying the slopes of the Exe valley or occurring in craggy cones, by its alluvia. This character will be recognised as a repetition of the strike features forming the Tors of Ilfracombe.² Somewhat similar minor crag features characterize the Lynton beds in the Oare valley, but that is beyond the area under consideration. The middle Devonian slates form steep, bold slopes in several places where the Exe valley intersects their strike.

I shall now proceed to describe separately each set of strata included in the area under consideration, in descending order, the table being as follows:

1. CULM MEASURES.

2. DEVONIAN	Upper	Pilton beds with basement green slates, and occasionally brown grits, (Baggy beds), Pickwell Down grits, often slaty.
	Middle	Morte and Ilfracombe slates, greenish and steel grey, glossy, apparently unfossiliferous in the upper parts; fossils and occasional limestone bands in lower part. Hangman beds, grits, often coarse and siliceous.

(2). As also Stowey Ball.

CULM MEASURES.

Between South Molton and Hacche Mill the Culm measures are represented by dark bluish-grey shales, and even-bedded, rather fine, hard grey grits, dipping to the south at from 60° to 80° . Anthracite seams occur in these beds toward South Aller. To the north of the Mole, gravel occurs between Hacche Mill and Barkham. Either Pilton beds (upper Devonian) extend to more than one-quarter mile south of De la Beche's line, or we pass insensibly into them without any appearance of lithological break.

From the Mole valley to Molland Station the Culm and Devonian junction is hidden by the low-lying land. Ten chains to the south of Molland Station, a quarry in the Culm measures exposes even-bedded bluish and grey grits, interstratified with dark-bluish shales, dipping south at 60° . Near Bummer Farm thin-bedded, fine Culm grits and blue-black shales dip south at 70° . Pilton slates are shewn in the adjacent railway cutting, so that De la Beche's line seems to be correct, as also near Yeo Mill and Horkswell, where no distinct lithological separation can be traced. South of Yeo Mill, light and dark-grey shaly slates (cleavage, dipping at a high southerly angle), contain crinoidal remains common to both Culm and Devonian rocks, but affording no distinctive species; to judge from the fossils, the bedding does not appear to concord with the cleavage, but may dip south at from 15° to 25° . In the railway cutting at Brushford light-grey slates, with *Petraia Celtica*, appear to pass upward into Culm measures of the same character. The dominant conical feature of Hulverton Hill is formed of thick Culm shales, evenly bedded, fine, and often chertoid; buff, dark-grey, and yellowish in colour, breaking up into small angular pieces through numerous even joints. These beds have been named Coddon Hill shales, from the locality wherein they are typically developed. Their distinctive characters appear to be due to metamorphism, as suggested by my friend Mr. Hall,³ but no igneous rocks have been detected in association with them.

(3). *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, vol. iv, p. 623.

South of Perry, in the angle made by the confluence of the Exe and Barle, Coddon beds are shewn dipping South 30° East at 50-70° ; their junction with the Pilton slates being a fault, as the latter are shewn on the west of Perry Farm, dipping in the opposite direction, at an angle of 50°.

At Pool Farm, even-bedded grits with very dark bluish-grey shales, appear to overlie the Coddon beds.

On the north-west of Morebath Church, Coddon beds dip South 8° West at 60-65°, continuing thence along the feature to the Exe valley, but apparently terminate in a sharp angle on crossing the path (now representing the old high road for one-quarter mile north from Morebath), caused by a fault bringing up a re-entering angle of Pilton slates, with *Petraia Celta*. On the west of Morebath Church white Coddon beds are shewn dipping south. Near Pin, south of Morebath, grey clayey shales are shewn in the railway cutting. Proceeding thence westward, a long cutting exposes blue-black shales, resembling those at Fremington Station (weathering pale grey within ten feet of the surface), containing nodular films and lenticular bands of crinoidal limestone.

The Coddon Hill beds appear to pass into blue-black thick shales and thin grits or mudstones, which form the basement beds of the distinctive Culm measures on the south of Clayhanger, and at Ashbrittle ; below them the boundary of Culm measures and Devonian is palaeontological, and may not therefore adhere to a very definite persistent stratigraphical horizon. This uncertainty as to boundary, and the masking gravel and drift in the valley between Morebath and Clayhanger, render the junction indefinite, and the probability of faults repeating the Culm measures makes it still more uncertain.

The dark shales, with crinoidal limestone films, in the cutting west of Morebath Station seem to represent the horizon of the blue-black shales of Fremington, and to offer a faint connecting link between the limestones of Holcombe Rogus and West Leigh, on the one side, and those of Venn near Swimbridge, on

the other. In this way the fitful occurrence of the Culm limestones is more intelligible, than on the supposition that they have been persistently cut out by faults between the typical localities. There is every reason to conclude that the Coddon beds underlie the limestones, or their representatives, both near Venn, Morebath, and Ashbrittle.

UPPER DEVONIAN.

Although it is easy to distinguish the mass of upper Devonian slates from the grits and slaty beds of the Pickwell Down series, it is extremely difficult to distinguish the Baggy beds from the Pilton slates, of which they constitute the base. This difficulty is especially felt in the part of the area under description, as the Pilton beds are much disturbed by flexures, apparently accompanied by faults, and as the grits occurring in them at Braunton and Stawley, near Wiveliscombe, are sometimes indistinguishable from *Cucullaea* grits, without the aid of fossils. The greenish slates of the Baggy series, though often forming a well marked band at the junction with the Pickwell Down beds, are not always distinguishable in disturbed districts, unless we lay great stress on colour; whilst to map a contorted district like this upon palaeontological evidence, would entail an enormous amount of very detailed investigation.

Between Hacche Mill and North Molton Church the Pilton slates are affected by anticlinal, one of which is exposed in a quarry at about half-way between Barkham and South Molton, by a stream. The quarry consists of thick-bedded, grey, micaeuous grits, with thinner beds of grey and brown grit, in places associated with grey slaty beds; annelid tracks are not infrequent on the surfaces of the beds. These may be an appearance of the *Cucullaea* grits of the Baggy beds, as similar brown and grey grits appear, folded in with the Pilton slates, near Brayley Farm, and at Crossberry, between Castle Hill Station and East Buckland. But, if this is so, the attenuation of the Pilton beds, the absence of grits equivalent to those of Braunton and Stawley, and the non-appearance of the *Cucullaea* grits further north, can only

be accounted for by faults. Near Barkham we have evidence of a fault affecting tough bluish schists (irregular slates); the crack contains manganese.

At North Molton Church the Pickwell Down beds come on abruptly, their junction trending West 11° North, to East 11° South; whilst the Pilton beds in North Molton strike east and west. The junction is therefore a fault of sufficient magnitude to cut out the Baggy beds altogether. Near East Buckland the fault is further proved by contrary dips at East Buckland Mill and the termination of the Pickwell Down beds.

In the lane from East Buckland, by the Mill, to Charles, greenish, purple, and lilac slaty grits, of the Pickwell Down beds, dip North 30° West, at 30°, under a trough of lower Pilton and Baggy beds which extend northward from Newton Bridge to Little Brayford, where they are terminated by the main feature of the Pickwell Down beds. The troughed Pilton and Baggy beds extend to the foot of North Molton range, near North Radworthy, being bounded on either side by the Pickwell Down sandstones. The Baggy beds exhibit no very definite relations in this troughed area; brown and greenish-grey grits interbedded with the slates at Charles, probably belong to the *Cucullaea* zone. The beds are so flexured, and apparently faulted, that the Baggy beds may be almost entirely absent, through a faulted junction with the Pickwell Down grits, between North Radworthy and North Heasley. The cupriferous grits, north of Heasley Mill, are of a warm grey colour and associated with greenish beds, whilst the upper beds of the Pickwell Down division are generally slaty, and of a lilac-red colour, as shown on the northern border of the synclinal at Hole Mill, north-east of High Bray.

In the Bray valley, between Charles and High Bray, on the east of Wellcomb Farm, a synclinal is evidenced, in Pilton slates associated with hard brown and grey thick-bedded grits, with brown bands—apparently decomposed limestones. Pilton slates are exposed in a quarry between North Radworthy and

North Heasley, striking toward south-west and north-east, and nearly vertical. The structure may therefore be described as a large synclinal, bounded on the north and south, and terminated on the east, by underlying Pickwell Down grits; the beds troughed are the lower beds of the Pilton slates, containing grits, passing into the green slates of the Baggy beds, the *Cucullaea* zone being either faulted out, or occurring as grit beds intercalated in the base of the Pilton slates and in the upper part of the Baggy slates.

Between North Molton and West Molland Farm (south of Twitching), the fault, cutting out the Baggy beds at the former place, either passes out or loses its effect, as dark-brown sandy grits, apparently passing into grey slaty grit, are exposed by the valley south from West Molland Farm; whilst, to the north of the Farm, a band of greenish slates bounds lilac slaty grits of the Pickwell Down beds and may represent the grits and slates of the Baggy beds. The former undulate, and would appear to pass out into the Pilton beds eastward; but near Gatscombe Farm, north-west of Molland Botreaux, the greenish slates of the Baggy beds contain irregular brown gritty bands, resting on lilac grits and slaty beds of the Pickwell Down division.

In rather rough lilac grits at the base of the Baggy beds in the Tone valley (which I had regarded as Pickwell Down sandstone), my friend, Mr. Hall, found *Cucullaea*, so that I am forced to believe that that fugitive denizen of the upper Devonian waters thrived where the sediment favoured him, and left his remains in the upper part of the Baggy beds, between Twitching and Baggy Point; but that east of Twitching he distributed his favours according as the local sandy sediments prevailed in the upper, or lower, part of the Baggy beds—his habitat shading into the Pilton beds in the one case, and into the Pickwell Down division in the other. An interesting section by the lane to Gatscombe shews hard greenish grits passing into slates, with arenaceous films exhibiting a micaceous glaze, and irregular, slaty, grey and brown grits. A synclinal, probably faulted, disturbs the beds.

Owing to this gritty development at the base of the Baggy beds, some uncertainty prevails as to their junction with the Pickwell Down division, between Gort Farm and Woodland (near West Anstey). The green slates of the Baggy beds run through Molland to West Anstey Church (not always presenting their characteristic colour), thence their breadth of outcrop dwindles, till, near Lipscombe Farm, they are no longer traceable on the slopes of East Anstey's Barrow : this appears to be due to a deflection of a great fault from Dulverton, forming their southern boundary for three miles to the west of East Lipscombe Farm. The fault south of Gatscombe Farm may affect somewhat similar beds in the mine near Gort.

Grits, sometimes suspiciously like the *Cucullaea* zone, are associated with the Pilton slates, near Wood Farm, where they are apparently cut off by fault ; at Pulsworthy, and between Molland and Abbot's Park. A quarry in the last-named locality shows slaty limestone associated with grits and slaty beds containing Pilton fossils. In the same locality a gentle anticlinal is well shewn in a bluish slate quarry. On the east of Slade Farm (south-west of West Anstey), dull-grey argillaceous slates, in places of a dark bluish-grey hue and with films of calcareous matter, are exposed in a very fossiliferous quarry. The beds dip to the North at 20° ; an appearance of fault was detected in them. Near Wood Farm (between Slade Farm and West Anstey), grits, like those of Braunton, are associated with the Pilton beds, and have a general northerly dip.

The prevalence of northerly dips in the Pilton beds, between Molland and Brushford, can only be accounted for by a great fault at their junction with the Culm measures, or by a series of inverted folds, aided, perhaps, by small faults.

At Densley Farm (south of West Anstey), a small quarry discloses fossiliferous Pilton slates, passing in places into limestone, and containing brown bands, apparently decomposed limestones.

At Bucket Hole (north of East Anstey), thin beds of fos-

siliferous brown sandy stone occur in the slates, and probably represent decomposed limestone. **1400922**

Between West Lipscombe Farm and the Barle valley, along a tract running between Crewsball and Comb Farms, brown grits frequently come to the surface; also yellowish-brown fissile sandstones. They may be the crests of anticlines, or faulted portions, of the *Cucullaea* zone, which would then form the sole superficial representative of the Baggy beds between East Lipscombe Farm and Hele Bridge (east of Dulverton); as the green slates are cut out by a fault, throwing Pilton beds, with northerly dips, against Pickwell Down sandstones. This is the more probable as the Pilton slates bounding the band of grits dip off them to the north and south respectively, proving a considerable anticlinal. In company with Mr. Hall, I traced the brownish grits in the north of Pixton Park. They are exposed in a quarry near the gate-house, and end off abruptly along the fault which runs along the high road between the gate house (lodge) and Hele Bridge. At Bury the green slates of the Baggy beds appear on the north side of the fault, and flank the southern margin of Haddon Down, resting on the lilac slaty grits of the Pickwell Down beds, north of Witherwind Farm, and west of Leigh Barton. A bold feature overlooking the lower ground of green slates consists of coarse brownish grit, with iron shot grains, and containing *Cucullaea*, judging from the stones on the surface: so that we have here a patch of *Cucullaea* grit occupying its normal position above the slates, and bounded on the south by the fault. If a basement grit occurs in the Baggy beds on the slope of Haddon Down hill, it is indistinguishable from the Pickwell Down grits. Toward Raddington the main fault is merged into a system of small dislocations, affecting the relations of the Pilton and Baggy beds. About Skilgate the green slates of the Baggy beds attain a considerable superficial development, but the *Cucullaea* grits within the short distance of a mile appear to have passed out into individual beds or thin strata of grit, in association with grey slaty beds.

Between Brushford and Raddington the Pilton beds, south of the great fault, seem to be much flexured. Their junction with the Culm measures is, as we have seen, a line of fault to the south of Pixton Park.

Near Comblane, and at Timewell, filmy beds of limestone occur in the slates (to the north of Morebath). Near the high road, east of Brushford, a quarry in which the slates are vertical afforded the late^o Prof. Phillips many of his best specimens of Pilton fossils.

Near Morebath Church, on the north-east, and between Bowdens and Lower Town, east of Morebath, the Pilton beds are of a very dark bluish-grey colour, and scarcely distinguishable from Culm measures, except by discovery of *Petraia Celta*, or some characteristic Devonian fossil.

From their thick soil and infrequent exposures, it is hardly necessary to trace the composition of the Pickwell Down beds throughout the area. Their general characters may be gleaned from the following sections :—

East of East Buckland, near Huntston Farm, lilac slaty grits overlie massive-bedded purplish-red and faint greenish-grey grits, with a tendency to slaty structure. Dip, south-west at 40°.

Between Span Head and Two-Barrow Down, an adit discloses green and purple slaty grit.

Near Sandy Way, on North Molton ridge, grey grits are exposed.

In the Mole valley, above North Molton, grits of red and pale greenish colours are exposed, the former affording iron ore.

Near Twitching, pale lilac sandy grits, weathering brown, exhibit a tendency to cleavage in distribution of joints and molecular constitution. Purplish-brown and dark-grey sandstones, with greenish intercalations, occur at Pulsworthy Farm, and have been worked for haematite near Twitching Mill, a little to the north of it.

Near the confluence of the Barle and Dunn's Brook, a road section, on the south side, exposes red, purplish, and lilac grits,

and irregular slaty grits, with occasional beds of light-buff, grey, and purplish shale, either affected by a fault, or sharp anticlinal. At the confluence of the streams fine lilac grit was noticed, in massive even beds, dipping West at 10° to 12° . Towards their surfaces the beds exhibit a finely cleaved structure.

West of Zeal Farm, near the bend in Dunn's Brook, faint greenish and purple grits, in part slaty, are exposed on each side of a valley, with north and south dips, proving the existence of an anticlinal.

Coarse greenish grits are exposed by the Barle, at the bend on the north-east of Hawkridge common ; they dip north at 50° , are in places micaceous, and jointed and bedded irregularly : they appear to rest on purplish slates ; succeeded by grits varying from fine saccharoid to fine friable textures, and of greenish, grey, or reddish colours ; and slaty beds, purple, lilac, olive green, and grey. Grey slates are visible at Tarr Steps, dipping North at 20° to 40° . The cleavage dipping in the same direction apparently ranges from 40° to 70° . About 80 yards up stream a pretty little cascade falls over a cliff 10 to 15 feet in height, composed of purplish or chocolate-red, slaty, and schistose grits, distinctly bedded, dipping North 20° West at 20° — 30° : the cleavage approximates to the vertical, the planes being wavy.

At the stream mouth, between Tarr Steps and Barn Farm, purple grits, apparently dipping quaquaversally at low angles, are intersected by vertical cleavage planes. Near Wheel, at the bend in the river, crags of purple and dull grey slaty grit, dipping South 15° East at 45° , the cleavage being vertical, break through the slope above grey crags, in which wavy cleavage runs parallel to the bedding. Four chains further north crags of purple and light greenish slaty grit dip South 15° East at 75° ; the cleavage is wavy. Twenty chains further north crags of grey slaty grit, with nearly vertical cleavage planes, dip South 15° East at 50° .

As there is evidence of a faulted or natural anticlinal bringing

up the greenish grey slates of the underlying Morte series (middle Devonian) on Winsford hill, east of Bradley Farms, and on the road to Withypool, west of the Barle valley, I have entered thus minutely into detail to show the passage of the upper into the middle Devonian, which is so noticeable in this area where the basement, Pickwell Down beds, almost invariably, consist of purple slates and slaty grits, associated with beds of greenish or grey slate as they approach the underlying quartziferous slate series. This is shewn by the slates striking across the road to Withypool near New House, and is still better exemplified in the lanes south of Winsford and south of Exton. South of Winsford the basement purple slates of the Pickwell division, which form the northern summit of Winsford Hill, appear to run in an inverted (and perhaps faulted) synclinal along the Exe valley, crossing it at Widlake Farm,⁴ north of Exton, and thence continuing eastward as far as the eastern slope of Blagdon Hill, opposite Withil Florey.

On the east of Farmers Farm, near Withil Florey, the Bittadon felsite makes its appearance in association with Morte slates. Although the strip of Morte slates, before referred to on Winsford Hill, appears to pass under purple slates of the Pickwell series at Bridgetown, the proximity of the latter at Exton precludes its more easterly extension. Near Combshead, on the east of Bridgetown (south of Exton Hill), the junction between the Morte and Pickwell divisions is well shewn in a gradual interchange of the purple and greenish grey tints. The junction of the upper and middle Devonian, west from Withypool to the Bray valley, follows the feature (not shewn on the map on Shear Down, the south part of which is higher ground); it passes along the face of Two-Barrow Down and Span Head: no junction sections are obtainable. From a contrary dip (apparent) at Kedworthy, in hard chocolate-red and fine grey grits, it is not impossible that a fault may separate the divisions for some distance.

(4). In the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for Aug., 1879, p. 536, the extension of the Pickwell series to Widlake Farm is not indicated, having been subsequently discovered. In pp. 540, 542 of that paper, read Tone for Torre, and in p. 545, line 12, read Putsham for Hutsham.

To the east of Office Farm, in the valley of the Bray, we get traces of the appearance of the Bittadon felsite, which I am inclined to agree with Mr. Bonney in regarding as intrusive. It also appears in the upper beds of the Morte and Ilfracombe series near Armoor Farm, to the east of Exton Hill, as well as near Withil Florey.

To return to the Pickwell Down grits. Near Drayton Farm (north-west of Dulverton) green grits, in part slaty, dip north at about 20° . Similar green grits occur throughout the whole area in the Pickwell series; they are especially noticeable in the lower part of the division on Bratton Down, and at about 200 feet from its top in the coast reefs on Woolacombe beach.

By the Barle toward Dulverton even bedded purple, grey, and pale buff grits, in places slaty, are exposed in several quarries, in one of which the beds are very massive, attaining to 15 feet in thickness.

On the south and west of Haddon Down the Pickwell beds are slaty and of a lilac-red colour.

Between Court Down, Barlynch Abbey, and Upton, they vary in colour, from grey, reddish-brown, and faint lilac tints, to green.

The junctions between the upper and middle Devonian, west of Brompton Regis, though well marked by feature, are by no means so satisfactory as in the Winsford and Exton district, already noticed, probably owing to impersistence or very partial development of the slaty base of the Pickwell series.

From Main Down to Rainsbury, near Upton, the junction follows the feature, being deflected by its curves. A fault, however, runs through Rainsbury, in the direction of Raddington, stepping the junction nearly three-quarters of a mile further north, whence it follows the feature round Upton Hill, crossing the lane, north from Stert Bridge, either at Greenslade Farm, or 12 chains to the north of it. At Ven Farm, between the tributary streams, the continuity of the junction line appears to be broken by two north and south faults stepping it for a few chains successively to the north. On the hill south of Ven

Farm there is every appearance of conformity in the junction between the faults, but the strike has altered to West 30° South, and East 30° North, as shewn in crags of purplish and lilac slaty beds, under greenish grits and above a parallel range of greenish slates and slaty grit. The junction beds of Ven Farm, if not stepped by a fault on the west, must considerably alter in strike to allow of their trend westward, through Red Cross to Oatway Farm. A synclinal is shewn in the Morte slates, by the stream south-west of Coultings Farm, near the junction.

By the high road west of Red Cross the Pickwell basement beds consist of sombre grey, brownish, and greenish grits—often slaty. From Oatway Farm the junction follows the feature into the Exe valley, whence it runs along the north of Court Down, not, however, exposing any sections of the basement beds of the Pickwell series. The termination of the Morte beds on the anticlinal axis takes place at about half a mile from Higher Combe Farm: from this point the boundary runs to the north of East and West Browford, probably along a line of fault which crosses the Exe valley near Clammer and is shown in section near the twelfth milestone on Combshead Hill, where rough grey cleaved Pickwell grits are thrown against Morte slates. On the common between West Browford and Mousehanger, a pit shows greyish and dull brown grits, and purple slaty beds in the Pickwell division.

The green slaty beds shewn at Clammer appear to be included in the base of the Pickwell division. The Morte slates of the main anticlinal yield a variety of contrary dips in the Exe valley, shewing the prevalence of minor flexures. The slates exhibit bluish or steel-grey tints in places, their colour, in this respect, lacking the uniformity that is displayed by this division towards its typical locality, Morthoe: a still further divergence is exhibited in the raddled shales and slates of this series about Croydon Hill and on the Quantocks. From Combshead the basement purple slates of the Pickwell beds are found on both sides of the Combshead Hill fault; they cross Blagdon Hill in

association with the greenish-grey quartiferous slates of the Morte series, in which they are apparently troughed in inverted synclinals.

The great middle Devonian slate series is palaeontologically divided by Mr. Hall into an upper unfossiliferous mass of quartz-veined slates, and a lower mass, containing middle Devonian fossils and impersistent limestone bands. These varieties are respectively named from their typical districts, Morte and Ilfracombe slates.

Stratigraphically, no persistent horizon can be drawn between the fossiliferous and unfossiliferous portions of the series. In the district under consideration quartz veins are distributed pretty generally throughout; and Mr. Winwood informed me that he had obtained crinoids in the Winsford slates, which would appear to be high up in the series. The main characteristics of the upper varieties are, however, broadly distinguishable from the lower throughout the area. The impersistent limestones of Ilfracombe being represented here and there along the same general strike in the lower beds. The greater impurity illustrated by arenaceous films and beds of sandstone in the slates about Ilfracombe, is exemplified by a belt of bluish grits, partly calcareous, weathering brown, striking east and west across Dure Down and Ashcombe Hill, along the Exe valley to Downscombe, and thence to Hankton and Codsend.

Near Codsend the gritty beds are cleaved in irregular planes, coinciding in direction with the southerly dip of 40° . On the moor, south of Codsend, a bed of dark red cleaved grit occurs in the steel-grey slates. On the moor, about three-quarters of a mile west of Codsend, the gritty beds are buff-brown and cream-coloured, with a tendency to slaty structure; they are overlain by bluish-grey, buff-stained slates, apparently dipping in direction of the cleavage, southward at 30° ; beneath them, steel-grey shimmery slates form the hill side, and are exposed in the bed of Quarum Water, dipping South at 40° , in a direction coincident with their wavy planes of cleavage.

On the Lynton road, north of Simonsbath, the gritty band is
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represented by pale buff siliceous grit, in bluish slates. The slates in the Barle valley, east of Simonsbath, appear to be slightly calcareous in one spot where they dip South at 60° . Limestones are only noticeable between Wheddon Cross and Luckwell Bridge.

At Luckwell Bridge Mill about 30 feet of dark bluish-grey limestones, cleaved in directions coincident with bedding, dip South 10° East, at 45° ; traces of crinoids and corals were noticed. The limestones appear to die out near Horsecome, in the direction of Exford, but to pass along in impersistent strips eastward, toward Croydon Hill. Gritty beds occur in the slates in the Barle valley, at the junctions of the Ordnance Sheets 20 and 27.

The greenish and bluish tints, though generally prevalent in the upper and lower parts of the division, respectively, are locally distributed throughout all horizons. Steel-grey and silvery tints prevail to the east of Exford.

Although the prevalent dips are to the south, their varying amounts render the prevalence of inverted curves exceedingly probable. Down the Barle valley contrary dips in the slates (between Simonsbath and Landacre Bridge) afford proof of several flexures. At Landacre Bridge an anticlinal is indicated by dips to North at 45° , and to South-East at 60° .

An appearance of anticlinal structure is observable at the disused copper mine, one mile and a half from Simonsbath. It is unnecessary to describe all the slate quarries observed, a good section may suffice. To the east of Kemp's Farm, in the Exe valley, at the foot of Eyeson Hill, a quarry exposes silvery-grey slates, with close, uneven cleavage planes, as at Ilfracombe; the surfaces of the planes are stained yellow and reddish: the beds dip South 20° East, at from 45° to 50° : the cleavage dips in the same direction at about 60° . Vertical even joints intersect the beds, running East 15° South, and West 15° North.

The Morte and Ilfracombe slates are characterized by frequent conical or ridge features, diversifying the valleys of the Exe and Barle with their crags.

In the Barle valley, near Simonsbath and Landacre Bridge, conical features are noticeable.

In the tributary stream valley near Blaggrove, north of Withypool, the grey silvery slates form a series of low ridges about 20 feet in height, reminding one of the Lynton bed features in the valley near Oarford.

In the Exe valley, at the foot of Road-hill, an *arrête* of slates forms a minor ridge culminating at about 100 feet above the valley bottom ; its crest runs along the strike, the gentler slope being southward with the dip. In the same valley, three miles above Exford, a little craggy mound feature affords a pleasing diversity from the steep slopes on either side.

The junction of the Morte and Ilfracombe slates with the Hangman grits (forming the base of the middle Devonian) follows the nascent course of the Exe, between Oare Oak and Dure Down Hills ; the steep slopes being made by the outcrop of the slates, whilst the grits generally rise from low banks, in broad expanses of moorland, with increasing elevation to the north. This character is displayed near Dure Down, and on Codsend Moor, above Quarum Water. In the tributary valley near Pits-worthy, north of Exford, the junction is scarcely distinguishable by feature. Actual junctions have only been obtained in the Exe valley, near the junctions of Ordnance Sheets 20 and 27, and in the high road near Cutcombe ; in intervening localities the lithological evidence of the presence of the Hangman beds is confined to a plentiful scattering of their characteristic saccularoid grit fragments.

On the south of Black Barrow Down, at the map junction, the slates cross the Exe, striking east and west, and forming on the northern slope of the valley a castellated break, or excrescence, so to speak, marking their outcrop ; whilst the presence of the Hangman grits is evidenced by an abundant scattering of their siliceous fragments on the surface. At the junction the slates are bluish, superficially stained with red here and there ; they dip to the South at 60° , the cleavage being vertical.

At the bend in the high road near Cutcombe, on the north, an actual junction is visible, the slates passing downwards through slaty and schistose grits, into rather coarse grits of the Hangman series, the whole dipping South 30° East, at 10° to 13°.

CONCLUSION.

The general structure of the country described in this paper has been worked out by original observations, which, although they supplied me with copious materials for its elucidation—of which parts only have been extracted for this paper—are not sufficiently elaborate to enable me to attempt a minute description of the various minor disturbances affecting individual divisions, nor to arrive at any definite conclusions regarding the thickness of the Devonian rocks. Such observations would require much palaeontological research, as well as considerable time, extending, perhaps, over as many years as the months during which my investigation was made. But the infilling of these details could in no wise invalidate the general structure here described, however they might throw light on the great question of the general relations of the Devonian rocks, upon which it is not my province here to enter. Such being the nature of the investigation, I have abstained from quotations, restricting myself to a condensed selection from my own notes.

ADDENDA.

I have since found, that reddish shaly beds with occasional grit intercalations, probably belonging to the Hangman series, prevail between Croydon Hill and Luckham Barrows. The junction beds near Cutcombe appear to be the topmost beds of this type.

There is certain evidence of shales of the Ilfracombe series between West Harwood, Northcombe, North Hill and Langham Farms, and of limestone, rich in corals, on the East of Ford Farm. The Ilfracombe series, therefore, extends up on the Moor for a mile and a half North-West from Cutcombe, forming an angular deflection as shewn on the accompanying map : this may be due to the inverted curve near Oaktrow.

Vestiges of the Norman Conquest of Somerset.

BY REV. J. A. BENNETT.

IN the ruined condition of the towns of Shaftesbury, Wareham, Dorchester, and Bridport, as recorded in Domesday, Mr. Freeman traces William the Conqueror's line of march ("a line of march which, as usual with him, was marked by ravage"¹), when, early in the year 1068, he came westward to the siege of Exeter. In the following pages I have attempted, by means of the same kind of evidence, to trace the military movements of William's reign in our own county.

Of the first appearance of the Normans in this county, and of its submission, we have no account; but we are told that in the autumn of 1069 the men of Devonshire rose and made an attack upon Exeter, which had submitted to William in the previous year; and that the men of Somerset also rose against the Normans, and attacked the newly built castle of Robert of Mortain, at Montacute. With the view of seeing whether Domesday might not furnish us with some of the details, either of the 1st Conquest, or of this rising in Somerset, I marked upon a map those manors which are stated in Domesday to have decreased in value, between the time of Edward the Confessor and its own date, 1086. A glance at a map thus marked, shows that these impoverished manors are not scattered haphazard throughout the country, (as probably would be the case if their condition had depended upon the character of the particular lord, or upon any other accidental cause), but that they fall into two tolerably well-defined lines. One of these lines begins at the north-east corner of the county, runs down the eastern boundary as far as the neighbourhood of Wincanton, and thence turns off,

(1). E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, vol. iv., pp. 150, 151.

almost at a right angle, across the county to a point a few miles west of Langport. Here it again turns southwards, and spreads out, and loses itself among a number of manors, more or less ruined, upon the western side of Montacute.

The other line keeps pretty closely to the northern coast all the way from Bristol to Porlock, with the exception of two incursions a few miles inland—one in the valley of the Axe, and its neighbourhood, the other near the estuary of the Parret.

Before coming to that which I venture to offer as a possible explanation of these facts, it will be well to notice that Domesday proves that the tendency of the county generally had been very decidedly towards an increase of value since the days of Edward the Confessor: *e.g.*, of 922 manors in the county, 516—*i.e.*, about 56 %—are of the same value in 1086 as they were in 1066. 272 manors—*i.e.*, about 30 %—have increased in value; while only 134—*i.e.*, rather more than 14 %—have decreased. This growth in value is shown in a very marked manner in the three very small manors of Edmundsworth, Donesumba, and Aisseyford; “*penitus vastatae T.R.E.*,” they have become worth 25s., 2s., and 3s., respectively, in Domesday. The average of increase again in actual value is more than double the average of decrease, *viz.*, 74 % in the one case, compared with 32 % in the other.

With so much of preface, I would now attempt to point out in detail the explanation of these facts which I suggest, *viz.*, that these lines of devastation mark the steps of the Norman forces, or of other warlike movements; and thus supply some portions of the story of the conquest of our county which do not appear in the Chronicles.

The usual authorities are very concise indeed in their account of the rising in the West, and of its suppression. (“We have no details of the march or of the operations of the warlike prelate, Bishop Geoffry,” says Mr. Freeman, vol. iv. p. 278.) They only tell us that the West Saxons of Somerset, Dorset, and the neighbouring districts, besieged the castle of Montacute, and that Bishop Geoffry of Coutances brought down

to the relief of Montacute, the men of London, Winchester, and Salisbury ; and that he slew some of the English, mutilated his prisoners, and put the rest to flight.

The Domesday valuations may supply some of the details of these operations ; for the Norman forces, no doubt, in this case as at other times, would follow their usual tactics, and would seek to strike terror by unsparing rigour, destroying all before them as they marched. Upon the news of the outbreak reaching London the troops probably at once moved down upon the disturbed district by the shortest route. Such a line would bring them at once upon the north-east boundary of the county, upon the very point where a cluster of damaged manors, all lying close together, is found. And it is remarkable that six of these manors, viz., Charterhouse Hinton, Farleigh, Telsford, Road, Beckington, and Standerwick, all lie upon the actual boundary of the county at this point ; while upon the Wiltshire side there are no such traces of destruction, except in the one manor of Maiden Bradley, which lies some miles away to the south. Apparently, therefore, Wiltshire had taken no part in the rebellion ; and the Normans, (kept in order by the strictness of William's military code which compelled them to carry out his own usual practice—"debonair and mild to those who would do his will, but, beyond measure, stern to all who withstood it"),² marched through the county without doing injury, reserving their severity for the revolted district of Somerset.

The circle of ruin spreads out westward for some eight miles from the boundary at this point where the Norman forces had first struck upon the county, perhaps as far as Midsomer Norton, but the identification of this manor is not quite certain. It also spreads northward, towards and around Bath, and probably includes, together with Bath itself, Combe Hay, South Stoke, Newton St. Loe, and Bath Easton. The other impoverished manors in this district are Woolverton, Buckland, Hemington, Writhlington, Luckington, and perhaps Charlton and Walton.

(2). E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, vol. iv., p. 30.

It will be noticed that these manors do not all lie contiguous to one another, as might perhaps be expected, if their injuries had been due to the march of an army. Indeed it does not appear that the whole of a manor has always suffered; some portions, as in the case of Road, may show no traces of injury. But even if the destruction were indiscriminate at the time (which may be doubted, for some might escape by timely submission), yet the lapse of so many years, taken in connexion with the general tendency, already noticed, to a considerable increase of prosperity in the county, may have given time to many properties to have recovered themselves, and to have obliterated the traces of their former losses.

From this district, between Bath and Frome, the line now runs directly southwards, through Leigh, Wanstrow, Upton Noble, Batcombe, and Lamyatt, to Bruton; a narrow line which follows very much the course of the present high road—the representative, I believe, of a road as old as the times of the Romans.

In the neighbourhood of Bruton there is a remarkable change in the number and distribution of the impoverished manors. It is no longer a narrow line, or a district with traces of injury remaining here and there; but now, throughout a stretch of country measuring some ten miles by eight, and containing about twenty-two manors, there is only one (Wincanton) which does not appear in the list of sufferers. The names of these manors are Pen, Charlton, Cucklington, Cheriton, Maperton, Holton, Clapton, Shepton Montague, Bratton, Stony Stoke, Redlinch, Pitcombe, Castle Cary, Yarlington, Woolston, North Cadbury, Blackford, Compton Pauncefoot, Almsford, Barrow, and Bruton.

This district, a broken, hilly country, lies immediately upon the border of the county, towards its south-east corner. It is close upon Selwood Forest, and may have formed a part of it: at any rate, at the time of Domesday it contained a considerable quantity of wood, “*silva minuta.*” It may be noticed, also, that it lies just below the ridge of Pen and Stour Head, where

Alfred gathered his men for the great fight at *Æthandun*. May it not be that the men of Somerset had again chosen this as a place of gathering ; a district peculiarly well suited to their undisciplined forces, as against the horsemen and regular soldiers of the Normans ? The position would also have the additional advantage of being upon the direct line from Salisbury to the West, and thus of barring the way to a Norman army advancing from Salisbury to the relief of Montacute.

While, then, the London men were engaged towards the northern part of county, but making their way down, in order to form a junction with the forces which had marched from Winchester and Salisbury, this latter army had already met with the enemy at the south-east portion of the county. Marching by the shortest route from Salisbury, they had come upon the southern side of the district held by the rebels, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Cucklington, and across to Maperton, Compton, and Cadbury. The extent of the country devastated, and the fact that no one manor had recovered, even after eighteen years of peace, seem to argue that the whole district was strongly held by the English, and that the struggle here was a severe one. An attack upon this south-eastern side would cut off the natural line of retreat for the English towards Sherborne, and Yeovil ; and, (supposing that the passage of the river at Ilchester were held by the Normans, as it probably would be,) would force them back towards the enemy coming down from Bath, and compel them to take the line of retreat marked out for us by the destruction wrought in the manors of Castle Cary, Barrow, Alford, Lovington, Wheathill, the two Farringdons in Babcary, Lydford, Keinton, Barton St. David, Compton Dundon, the Charltons, High Ham, Aller, and Burton. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Burton, west of Langport, where they had crossed the river, the retreating English would join with those who had been engaged in the siege of Montacute. And here it would appear that the rebellion was finally crushed, with heavy losses to the manors of Thorn, Stoke, Chinnock, Merriet, Cudworth, Sutton,

Dowlish, Donyatt, Seavington, White Lackington, Shepton Beauchamp, the Bradons, Isle Brewers, Beer, and Hatch Beauchamp.

The only one of the impoverished manors of this eastern and southern part of the county not accounted for above, is part of Henstridge. This, however, lies some miles away, and may well have suffered its losses during William's march upon Exeter, if they may not be attributed to any other cause.

The second part of my subject, that which deals with the evidences of destruction upon the northern coast, has the support of clear historical statements; and these fit in so readily with the position of the ruined manors along the coast, as recorded in Domesday, that they afford a good deal of support to the view, that war, and the harryings which accompanied war, and not merely neglect or bad management, were the cause of the impoverished condition of the manors mentioned in the first part. Domesday and the Chronicles tell us the same thing. "Hæ ix predictæ mansiones sunt vastatæ per Irlandinos homines," says Exon Domesday, speaking of certain manors in Devonshire. And then we are told by historians, that in the year 1052, Harold and Leofwine returned from exile in Ireland, with nine ships; that they landed at Porlock, defeated the men of the two shires of Devon and Somerset, "plundered without opposition, and carried off what they would in the way of goods, cattle, and men."³

The losses however suffered by Allerford, Doverhay, Holnecot (and perhaps Knolle), in the immediate neighbourhood of Porlock, and by Porlock itself, as recorded in Domesday, are not, probably, due to this descent by Harold, for the comparison of values in Domesday is between the years 1066 and 1086, but may be attributed to a time some sixteen years later, when, in the year 1068, the sons of Harold, in their turn, following their father's example, came back from Ireland with a fleet of "52 ships, manned, no doubt, partly by Danes from Ireland, partly by

(3). E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, vol. ii., pp. 313—317.

English exiles."⁴ "Harrying the coast as they went, they sailed up the Avon to Bristol." Repulsed by the burghers of Bristol, "but loaded with the spoil which they had gathered in the neighbourhood, they returned to their ships, and sailed to some point of the coast of Somerset, which is not more fully described." Traces of their handiwork upon the banks of the Avon, and near its mouth, may be seen in the destruction of Ashton, Clapton, Easton, Tickenham, and Walton. The point where they landed, after their retreat from Bristol, may have been upon the Woodspring promontory, between Kingston Seymour and Weston-super-Mare, where the manors of Kewstoke, Ebdon, Worle, Bourton, Hutton, and Elborough, have all suffered. Upon the coast itself, but a little further down, Brean and Burnham (and perhaps Berrow) must be added to the list, and also the inland manors of Wear, Allerton, Cheddar, Wedmore in the valley of the Axe, and Shiphambury upon the Banwell side of Mendip. Some of these manors lie some miles from the coast, but we should expect to find somewhat widespread evidences of this descent, for the invaders remained long enough to allow of time for a force to be gathered to oppose them: a force, too, composed of men provoked by their ravages to take the part of their Norman masters against their would-be deliverers. At the point where they landed, "the story of their father's landing at Porlock was acted over again. Under the circumstances of their landing, it is not wonderful that they found the shire unfriendly, or that Eadnoth, once their father's Staller, preferred his lately sworn allegiance to the Norman king to any feelings of regard to the sons of his old master. Eadnoth, as King William's officer, met the sons of Harold in arms, at the head of King William's new subjects, the local *fyrd* of Somerset. Many good men were slain on both sides. The result seems to have been a drawn battle; Eadnoth fell in the fight. . . . Godwine and his brothers sailed away, and after further harryings in Devonshire and Cornwall, made their way

(4). E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, vol. iv., p. 225.

back to Ireland.”⁵ But before they sailed quite away there was more harrying and more spoil gathered in the country about the æstuary of the Parret; and Cossington, Pigney, Combwich, Gauthelney, Radlet, Planesfield, Durborough, Stowey, Stoke Courcy, Stringston (and perhaps Knowle, Edington, and Sutton Mallet) had not recovered from the visitation after a lapse of eighteen years. The manors also of Quantoxhead, Carhampton, Timberscombe, and those in the neighbourhood of Porlock, no doubt all met with their misfortunes at this same time.

Quarum upon Exmoor, Middleton, and Brompton Ralph, near the Brendon Hills, though many miles inland, may not have been beyond the reach of those Irish marauders. Brushford and Skilgate, near Dulverton, seem to belong rather to another group, which lies between Dulverton and Exeter. It may be that these had suffered at the hands of William himself, when he besieged Exeter; or it may be that we have in this broken and hilly district, the spot, where, when the rest of the country submitted soon after the battle of Hastings, some few held out for a time against the conqueror, and brought upon their country a punishment from which it had not entirely recovered by the time of Domesday.

(5). E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, vol. iv., p. 226.

On the Family of Roger Bacon.¹

BY T. BOND, ESQ.

SOMERSETSHIRE may well be proud of having given birth to Roger Bacon, one of the greatest philosophers that England has ever produced, and it cannot but be a matter of some interest to enquire what were his parentage and connexions? How became they associated with this county? What property did they possess, and where did they reside?

Roger Bacon is said to have been born near Ilchester, in 1214 (16th John); and he tells us himself that his family was wealthy. They espoused the Royal cause in the wars with the barons, and his brother having been frequently taken prisoner, had been almost pauperized by the heavy fines he had paid for his redemption. Little beyond this has hitherto been discovered respecting the origin and relations of the celebrated friar; I therefore venture to offer a few facts which, though inconclusive, will show the probability of his being a scion of the same stock which, in after ages, again ennobled a name that in itself (unless thus distinguished) might sound homely and plebeian. But, in truth, it was by no means of that character, for it has been borne for ages by a family not only distinguished by learning, but filling a high social position.

That the English Bacons were a branch of a family of the same name in Normandy, amongst whom, as well as with their English relations, the Christian name of Roger long continued

(1). This paper was read before the Royal Archaeological Institute at Taunton, in 1879, and is printed here by the kind permission of that Society.

to find favour, admits, I think, of very little doubt. The village of Molay Bacon, near Bayeux, in Normandy, was the chief residence of this family, and they were still living there in the 13th century, when, as "Seigneurs de Molay," they were benefactors to the Abbey of Ardenne.

Although the surname of Bacon is not met with in Domesday book, we find the vill of Baconsthorp included in the survey of Norfolk. *Torstinus* held it under Earl Alan, and, as it was long afterwards the property and seat of the Bacon family, it is reasonable to suppose that it derived its distinctive appellation from being the *thorp* of an owner of the name of Bacon (thus distinguished from the many other *thorps* in the same county), and that Bacon was in fact the surname of *Torstinus*. It belonged to Chetilbern in King Edward's time.

We cannot connect *Torstinus* with the subsequent pedigree, but from the time of King Henry II, the descent of the manor of Baconsthorp in the family of Bacon has been satisfactorily traced.

Roger Bacon who flourished in that reign was a man of some distinction, for he was one of the witnesses to the charter of convention between King Henry II and William King of Scotland, 10th August, 1174 (20th Henry II), after William had been taken prisoner at Alnwick. In 5th Richard I he was sued for depriving Silvester Fitz Simon of a freehold in Thorp (Baconsthorp) in Norfolk, and was amerced. He was again amerced in Norfolk in 4th and 5th Richard I. He joined the barons in rebellion against King John, and in the 13th year of that king's reign he paid a fine to be released from prison. In 17th John he received a pardon, and gave Roger, his nephew (*nepos*) as a hostage.

There can, I think, be very little doubt that this was the same person as Roger Bacon to whom William, son of John de Harptree ("Epetreu"), in or before 12th Henry II (1166), had given two-thirds of a knight's fee in Somersetshire, as a marriage por-

tion with his daughter ;² and who, in 22nd Henry II, owed 40s. for a default in Somerset. In the following year he accounted at the exchequer for 20s. for an amercement in the same county. Thus a migration of Bacons from Norfolk to Somersetshire seems to be accounted for, and it is most probable that Roger Bacon and his wife gave this Somersetshire manor to a younger son. It is much to be lamented that the *Liber Niger* does not, except in very rare instances, give the names of the knights' fees which were held by the several sub-tenants, and I have hitherto been unable to ascertain where the one which was given to Roger Bacon was situated. I find, however, that a Roger Bacon, in 10th Henry III (1226), was concerned in a suit against William de Barford and Robert Burnel, relating to half a knight's fee in Warford and Bere, in the county of Somerset; and, in 27th Henry III, John Bacon was querent in a fine with Richard Bigot, relating to half a virgate of land in Merston. These two persons were most probably related to the philosopher. Roger Bacon of Baconsthorp had two sons, Robert and Roger, and the Roger of 1226 may have been one of them. He was probably the same who is found living in Norfolk, 12th Henry III. In 9th Henry III, Roger Bacon was in the king's service in Ireland, and was acquitted of one year's interest for money due to the Jews.

The Christian name, Roger, continued to be frequently adopted by the Bacons of Baconsthorp; and Roger Bacon held lands in Dalling, Norfolk, 3rd Edward I. Thomas Bacon of Baconsthorp, his son and heir, obtained pardon as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster, and as one of those who had been concerned in the death of Piers Gaveston, 7th Edward II. Thomas Bacon, son of Sir Roger Bacon, was a Justice of the Common Pleas, 1329, and of the King's Bench in 1332. The

(2). *Liber Niger Scaccarii, sub Dorset.* The barony of William de Epetreu is placed under the heading of Dorset, but I think it is clear that the two or three last returns under that heading, of which this is one, should have been placed under Somerset, which immediately follows in the MS. The copying clerk seems to have carried on the heading "Dorset" a page too far.

family continued to own the manor of Baconsthorp till the death of Thomas Bacon, the last heir male, in 1485, when it fell to his two daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth, wife of John Glemham, of Glemham Hall, Suffolk, and Ann, wife of Robert Garneys, of Kenton Hall, in the same county.

The descent of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Bacon has been traced from Robert Bacon, one of the sons of Roger Bacon of Baconsthorp, who was living in the reign of King John; and though his pedigree has not been as accurately made out as could be wished, I think there can be no doubt that all these Bacons sprang from a common ancestor.

The Siege and Defence of Taunton, 1644-5.

BY EMANUEL GREEN.

FROM the commencement of the troubles between the King and the Parliament in 1642, Taunton trained and drilled men on behalf of the Parliament, a service for which the mayor received especial thanks, and the town a special grant of money towards its careful fortification. It continued to be held for the Parliament to the summer of 1643, being then garrisoned by five thousand of the county trained bands. But the intended outworks were not finished, nor the cannon in place, when, in May, Sir Ralph Hopton, coming with a Royalist force from Cornwall, was joined at Chard by the Marquis of Hertford with another body from Oxford. The two united formed a force of 4,000 foot, 2,000 horse, 300 dragoons, and 16 field pieces. Col. Edward Popham, commanding in the district for the Parliament, seeing that he could bring up no force strong enough to encounter them, sent orders from Glastonbury for all the soldiers to quit Taunton, bring off the ammunition, and throw the ordnance into the Castle moat. The townsmen, however, determined against this. They rose, took and kept the guards themselves, and so prevented the soldiers from leaving. In the midst of this disturbance the enemy suddenly appeared in force, and "stroke such a terrour," that when the town was summoned, two of the principal inhabitants—Mr. George Powell, an apothecary and justice of the peace for the borough, with Mr. Nicholas—were sent out to treat. They agreed to surrender on condition that the town should be free from plunder, and the inhabitants free from imprisonment; that the Castle should be delivered with the ordnance, arms, and ammunition therein; and that the victors should have free quarters and a whole week's pay.

The consequences of this surrender, and how the terms were kept, must be passed here. It must suffice to say that the town was held under Sir John Stowell or his deputy, Col. Reeve, until,

by the arrival of the Parliamentary General, the Earl of Essex, in the summer of 1644, the King's Association of the Western Counties was broken up. The Royalists then retiring somewhat, a party of horse and foot under Sir Robert Pye and Col. Robert Blake, went from Lyme to Taunton, and had it surrendered to them on the 9th July, after an uneventful siege of about a week.

First under Sir Robert Pye, then under Col. Blake, Taunton now remained a garrison for the Parliament ; and although it was an open town, and not much fortified, it was always a sharp thorn in the side of the Royalist force, which at this time held all else in Somerset.

On the King's return march from Devon, in October, 1644, when the Royal army passed by Chard, towards London, it was determined to "restrain" this garrison, and a force of three thousand men (besides others from Devon) was told off, under the command of Col. Edmund Windham, to block it up. The town was soon surrounded, and cannon, got from Bridgwater, were placed, some on the eastern side, on a hill about half a mile off, and others, brought from Exeter, on the western side. The defenders, with a troop of horse, and the coming in of the country people, numbered about a thousand strong, determined, according to a covenant among themselves, to lay down their lives rather than surrender. As evidence of their activity, a sally was made on the north side, and a hundred prisoners taken ; a message being then sent to the Royalist commander, that, if he wished these fed, he must send in provisions for them, as else the garrison could not be starved to help them.¹ The besiegers soon made their first attack, which was bravely repulsed, to be again repeated, with the same result ; but at the third attempt, there not being sufficient defensive outworks, the town was taken, after a brave and stubborn resistance. The Castle, however—the Castle alone—was still held intact, and this the victors now so closely besieged that its early loss seemed certain.² The townsmen were forbidden to buy provisions, lest any should

(1). *Perfect Diurnal*, No. 64.

(2). *Perfect Diurnal*, No. 67.

be got into it, which was “like starving all Somerset to make Taunton Castle yield.”³

In London the west-country gentlemen begged energetically that immediate aid should be sent; but this, the only spot in the county held for the Parliament, was so isolated, and surrounded by the enemy, that to approach it with a small force was not easy, even if there had been one near, and so relief could only be managed by sending a strong one from a distance, or direct from London. But, unfortunately—for this purpose at least—there had arisen important divisions among the Parliamentary commanders, which caused every warlike movement to be much hindered. It was only by the strenuous and continued exertions of Mr. William Strode, that an order was at last obtained for sending off both money and necessaries, and not until the 4th December were any preparations completed.⁴

Col. Blake got notice of the intended relief, and his men determined to hold out as long as they had breath, and to fast two days in the week, if necessary.⁵ Before any force could leave London, Col. Holborne, Col. Vandrusk, and Col. Ludlow, with twelve hundred horse and foot, had been ordered to march for Taunton, from Chichester; but for some reason, to the great annoyance of all who now so anxiously waited and watched for them, they did not at once advance. So that it seemed, after all, that the gallant little band in Taunton Castle would be left without their promised help.

It must be remembered here that winter campaigns were not usual at this time, and possibly the commanders may have hoped that some other force, nearer the scene of intended action, might be found to replace them.

Eventually, however, they set out, and, after a long and hard winter’s march, on Monday, the 9th December, safely reached Dorchester. The Royalists, on hearing of their coming, raised the siege at Taunton, and drew off in a body to Chard to meet

(3). *Parliament Scout*, No. 76.

(4). *Mercurius Civicus*, No. 80.

(5). *Perfect Occurrences*, No. 17.

them. Col. Holborne, continuing his march, came also to Chard. His opponents then thought fit to retreat, at first orderly enough, but in a short time they broke up and dispersed, and fled towards Bridgwater, leaving behind them a hundred arms, besides hay, oats, and other provision. In the short pursuit they also lost a whole troop of horse and twenty men taken prisoners.⁶ Without further opposition, after enduring a siege of three months, the Castle was relieved on Thursday, the 14th Dec., and supplied with provisions and other necessaries. It was then fully seen what a great scarcity there was of these, as well as of ammunition, and with what admirable bravery the little garrison had held out so long against so potent an enemy.

The governor had been many times summoned to surrender; terms being always offered, and always refused. Just before the relief came he received the following letter, addressed to himself and the mayor and aldermen :

GENTLEMEN,

Having been employed hither by his Majesty's command for the reducing of the town and Castle of Taunton under his obedience, I have hitherto made it my endeavour to doe that work with as much gentlenesse as the discharge of my trust would admit of, chusing rather by way of siege to effect this businesse, rather than by the just extremities of Fire and Sword. I have therefore thought fit to send you this Summons to prevent (if possible) those two sad calamities of Warre, which I shall never be induced to put in execution till your refusall of such safe conditions, both for your persons and estates, as I doe profer you, shall render you incapable of all Clemency, and make that an act of necessitie and justice which otherwise might have had the appearance of cruelty.

If you, therefore, shall send two hostages of qualitie out of your Garrison, I shall appoint two Gentlemen from hence to treat with you about the surrender of the place, and doe hereby engage myselfe, upon the honour and reputation of a Gent., to ratifie and preserve inviolable what conditions they shall agree to; but if this sure offer shall be refused, you must then expect such extremitie as in order

to the business for which I am here I shall cause to be put in execution. And all the bloud and other miseries which shall happen unto you cannot but fall heavie on the heads and consciences of the refusers, and let you see how little hopes of relieve you can have, and how unwilling I am to put that in practice which must necessarily prove the ruine and destruction of your Towne.

I shall defer the execution of what I have power to inflict for ten days longer, and give you liberty to solicit relief if you shall deliver Hostages for the surrender of Towne and Castle; if you faile of succour in that time, if this be not accepted, God's will be done, and every man's bloud rest on his owne head.

I rest as farre as honour will give me leave,

Your well-wishing Neighbour and Countryman,

EDMUND WINDHAM.

To this appeal an answer was returned from Taunton Castle, addressed :

For Colonel Edmund Windham, at his quarters at Orchard, these :
SIR,

We have examined all our actions and deportments from your first approach before this place as much as we can doe in so short a time since the Receipt of your note, and doe much wonder upon what ground, after so much experience of ours, and vanitie of your resolutions, you should conceive it possible to prevail over us by a meere paper project, either by threats to affright us from that duty we owe to God and our Country, or by artificiall persuasions to induce us to a treaty so dishonourable, so unwarrantable. The power and mercy which God hath pleased hitherto to make manifest in the defence of this Towne, how weak soever in your eyes, hath not beene so ineffectuall unto us, as that now we should entertaine thoughts of surrender, or confine ourselves to a ten daies expectation, or prefer the honour and reputation of Gentlemen before the goodnesse and power of an Almighty Saviour, or should be more fearfull of rendering ourselves incapable of your clemency, than of making ourselves odious both to God and man by quitting a Fort, so wonderfully delivered into our hands at first, so mightily preserved ever since, and for the future so strongly provided and fortified. If, therefore, your resolution be so settled as your summons doth

impart, we would wish you not forbear to put them in execution upon supposition that it is possible to draw us to accept of any your proffers, but otherwise, if you have any inclination to prevent the effusion of more blood and other calamities, you may do well to withdraw your forces and leave us to the discharge of our dutie here and possession of our liberty, rather than by the continuance of your violence and outrage to enforce us to that which we are unwilling to do even to our enemies. In a word, whatever your resolutions are, these are to let you know, that as we neither feare your menaces nor accept your proferrs, so we wish you for time to come to desist from all overture of the like nature unto us, who are resolved to the last drop of our blood to maintain the Quarrell we have undertaken, and doubt not but the same God who hath hitherto protected, will, ere long, blesse us with an issue answerable to the justness of our cause; howsoever, to Him alone shall we stand or fall.⁷

ROBERT BLAKE, SAM. BLAKE, HEN. THOMPSON,
SAM. PERREY, JOHN COLEBORNE.

Having settled matters in Taunton, Col. Holborne retired towards Dorset, leaving behind him two thousand muskets, forty barrels of powder, Col. Popham's regiment of horse, and seven companies of foot. By this retirement Somerset was again open to the King's forces, and under Lord Hopton—hardly allowing the townsmen time to feel their relief—they at once commenced to concentrate around Taunton, but their work was much frustrated by the divisions and quarrels among the officers, and by mutinies of the men. Thus, when Col. Holborne returned suddenly, he made a successful attack on the party nearest the town, and forced the others to draw off somewhat, so giving the townsmen enlarged quarters; then, leaving Col. Blake, who "feared not the access of any enemy," still in the Castle, he took up his quarters at Ham, and continued to send out parties to keep the town free and the country open. The command of the King's force now passed to Lord Goring, and from his incompetence, and the divisions, quarrels, and intrigues which

arose, especially between himself and Sir Richard Grenville, its power for conquest, or for any success, was almost annihilated. The Parliament force gathering round was strong enough to keep him continually employed, and prevented him from doing more than harass the garrison, a want of success which greatly annoyed both officers and men, and increased their mutual jealousies. Various suggestions were made for the attack. Sometimes it was planned to take the town and burn it ; as if this could be as easily done as talked about. Sir Richard Grenville proposed to take it by approach, considering that ten days would do the work ; but, amidst other difficulties, which must be passed here, all action was constantly deferred. So passed away the winter months of 1644 and the early part of 1645.

The struggle for supremacy between Goring and Sir Richard Grenville culminated about the 11th April, when the former received orders to march with his horse into Wiltshire, and to leave his foot with Sir Richard, who, since the 2nd April, had been before Taunton. For a time Grenville kept off at a fair distance, not attempting a close siege ; then, after two attempts to storm, which resulted in defeat and loss, he applied himself to sweeping the district of all provisions. In this matter Col. Blake had also been busy, and every opportunity had been taken to obtain supplies. Not only was the town and Castle in a good state for defence, and sufficiently manned, but they had provisions, carefully reported as enough for three months.⁸ The chief difficulty was that food would probably be short for the hundred and fifty horses within the works.

In London it was seen that the position at Taunton must soon again be critical. " Bills were put up " in several churches for its preservation from so cruel an enemy ; cannon were ordered to be sent, and Sir William Waller was urged to advance to its relief. Meantime the Royalist army had been increased, and was reported to number six thousand men, having besides, a body of horse near Yeovil to prevent surprise from

that quarter. By this force the town was now closely surrounded with all possible care and skill, and no news could be got in for four or five days.

It was on the 10th April that the besiegers began with great labour and diligence to entrench themselves within musket shot of the defensive works; and after continued exertion, working night and day, they closely begirt the town with about twelve fortified guards, to which approaches were afterwards added. Cannon and musketry began to play upon it, volley growing upon volley, both by day and by night, until it sometimes appeared “as if besieged by a wall of fire,” and as if escape would be impossible, except by “a miracle of Providence.”⁹ Sir Richard Grenville having been wounded in an attack on Wellington House, Sir John Barkley was given the command; but Grenville’s men, in their savage anger at his absence, hung up every man, woman, or child, who came out, and threatened to give no quarter when they got within.¹⁰ But by those who had to watch the defence, every confidence was felt, not only in the garrison, “as being men who would stand to it whilst they had breath,” but also in the townsmen, as being men staunch and determined, and worth four times their number of neutrals or cool friends.¹¹

Leaving the town for awhile, besieged, it is necessary to trace the proceedings taken for its relief.

The result of a cry for peace, raised at the end of 1644, was a new modelled army, determined more than ever to fight to the last. The debates held on this subject during the first quarter of 1645 prevented energetic action against the King’s force in Somerset, but, matters being arranged, and the new army fairly ready, it was considered what should first be done, and the relief of Taunton was concluded to be the most important duty. On the 24th of April, Sir Thomas Fairfax, the commander-in-chief of the new force, was consulted on this

(9). *Weekly Postmaster*, No. 3.

(10). *The Kingdom’s Weekly Intelligencer*, No. 97.

(11). *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 8.

project,¹² and, on the 28th, the Parliament, after being busy all day on the same subject, ordered that Sir Thomas, with Major General Skippon, should at once advance to its relief.

On the 30th Fairfax accordingly set out on his march, and arrived at Salisbury before his enemy knew that he had moved. On the 4th May an order reached him not to continue his advance, but this he chose to disobey, and on the 7th arrived at Blandford, without meeting with any resistance. Here he received a second order, this time passed by a special vote of the Parliament, to send on a party of four thousand five hundred only to Taunton, and himself, with the remainder, to return and watch the movements of the King towards Oxford. This he now obeyed, and next morning a brigade of four regiments of foot was told off for the advance, viz., those of Colonels Welden, Fortescue, Floyd, and Ingoldsby. This separation was a cause of much grief to both officers and men, and a source of some little confusion at first, as difficulties arose on the question as to which colonel should be in command. Being joined by a battalion of six companies from Lyme, the whole together numbered about five thousand foot. With them were about two thousand horse, viz., those of Cols. Graves, Cook, and Popham, and Col. Boscawen's regiment from Plymouth. These at once marched willingly away, thinking of nothing but the work before them. With only the hedges for their shelter at night, they marched on by Ford, "over the bridge," and so by Winsham, and on the 9th May quartered at Chard, having neither seen nor heard anything of their enemy. Here they got notice that the besiegers were still at their work, and that Taunton must be lost if not speedily relieved.¹³ A messenger was at once despatched with intelligence of their coming, and a promise that the firing of ten cannon should announce their arrival.

Meanwhile Lord Goring had re-assumed the command before Taunton, his force being about eight thousand men ; with them

(12). *Kingdom's Weekly*, No. 94.

(13). *A Great Victory before Taunton, &c.*

however were included the country people, pressed to the service against their wills. These were put in the front and driven to the assault, but many chose to be hanged rather than obey.¹⁴ The gross outrages, the "constant butcheries, rapes, and robberies," of his "crew," as Goring's men were called, caused a miserable outcry against him. It made "one's heart ache to hear the talk of any who came from Somerset."¹⁵ With this, intrigue was again successful, and he received orders to hasten away to Oxford with all possible speed, and to take with him as large a force as he could. He obeyed and set out with three thousand horse, leaving Lord Hopton in command before Taunton.

The preparations being advanced, on the 25th April a slight experimental assault was made. This was repulsed, but it was evident from that time that the attack was to be in earnest.

But the defenders had worked as hard as their enemy, and Taunton was no longer an "open" town. Every possible entrance was stopped, and the principal ones guarded without by earthworks. Within, the streets were repeatedly barricaded, and could only be gained piece by piece, and after them was the Castle, with its regular strength and the inspiriting remembrance of how nobly and successfully it had been held in the former siege.

On the 6th May was made the first determined attempt to storm, and an outwork called the Vicar's House on the east side of the town was lost, the defenders being driven out by the continual play of cannon upon it. Across the end of East Street, outside the gate, "upon a small square by it," a great defensive work had been made, and this, on the 7th May, after being much battered by the expenditure of nearly three hundred shot, was fiercely stormed, but the assailants being met with stones and scalding water were repulsed.

Thursday, the 8th, opened with a sham fight between two parties of Royalists, who for some time skirmished against each other with blank cartridge. They hoped that those within

(14). *Scottish Dove*, No. 79.

(15). Oldmixon.

would suppose one side to be their friends, and coming out with succour would be trapped in an ambuscade prepared for them.¹⁶ Col. Blake, however, kept all within his walls, and the ruse failed.

Advice was now received by Hopton that Sir Thomas Fairfax was advancing with a relief. As this force was supposed to be strong, a retreat to Bridgwater, Burrough, and Langport was planned, there in "those fast quarters to refresh themselves" and attend the coming of Lord Goring, whose return was expected, but of whose whereabouts not one word was known.¹⁷ But before they moved it was resolved, as their batteries were so well placed against the three approaches, to adventure a general assault.

Accordingly, at seven in the evening, a most desperate attack was made all round the town, the part by the Castle excepted. After a furious fight the besiegers succeeded in entering both at the west and also at the east ends, and became masters of the whole of East Reach, and a great part of "the line." At one place only were the King's men repulsed. Having got possession of the gate at the west side and the small sconce by it, they were opposed and harassed by a guard, sheltered behind some entrenchments and barricades cast up purposely to protect it, and after a very hot fight were beaten out of this part of the line.

Seeing their enemy thus in possession of their strongest works, the spirits of some began to fail, but being encouraged by others, it was resolved, by using all extemporary shelter, even the garden hedges and banks, to stand stubbornly on their defence. Hoping to terrify the garrison, the conquerors now fired the part of the town they had taken, being altogether about a hundred houses, but the wind setting contrary, no great harm was done. This act seemed, however, to operate against them, for the townsmen concentrating their forces, became desperate in their resistance, and determined to hold at all hazards what still remained to them.

, (16). *Anglia Rediviva.*

(17). Clar. MSS. Culpeper to the King.

On Friday, the 9th, the Royalists held all the barricades up to the “New Hospital,” in East Street, and getting information that Fairfax had returned and was not advancing, they made another furious onslaught, crying out as they neared the defenders, “You Roundhead rogues, you look for relief, but we have relieved them, and Goring is coming on. We will not leave a house standing if you do not yield.” Then, with the “bullet for their compliment, and the cannon for their orator,” they played upon the town so hotly that other houses were taken, and some burned. Nothing “was heard but thunder, and nothing was seen but fire.” This fighting and storming continued for eight hours, when the besiegers were again the victors, and entered the defensive line at the Priory. This was their third success, and although they were charged time after time, with both horse and foot, and were several times repulsed, in the end they kept possession of the works, took a good part of the town, and fired about a hundred and fifty more houses. At six o’clock the defenders retained only the Church, the Castle, the Maiden’s Fort, and one entrenchment in the market place.¹⁸

But the more the enemy gained, and the nearer and more formidable he seemed, the more the courage of the defenders rose. They now determined, if necessary, to retire to the Castle, to fight it out to the last man; and not to yield whilst there was a stone to throw. Although all their bravery could not prevent the losses of the day, they were content with having given their opponents “showers of lead, which filled the trenches with their filthy carcasses, making them exchange the height and fury of their gallantry for the humility and silence of death.”

The morning of the 10th May opened quietly, as Goring was hourly looked for to return with his reinforcements. Hopton early sent in a message, offering fair terms if the town would yield; but Blake returned answer that he had four pairs of boots left, and would eat three of them before he should have it.¹⁹

(18). *State Papers*, vol. 317.

(19). *Narrative of the Expedition to Taunton*.

On receiving this refusal the assault was repeated, but not so furiously, and without any fresh success. This repulse amounted to a defeat, as, on being now assured that the relief had advanced to Blandford, Hopton at once sent off his battering pieces, intending to march away to collect and concentrate his dispersed men. But the return march of Sir Thomas Fairfax, with a part of his force only, being misunderstood, new advice came in that the relief had certainly retreated, and that in some disorder. On this the cannon were recalled, that one more essay might be tried.

Although nothing was gained by the last attack, it had been made to cover the attempt of some traitors within to fire the town. Two of the treacherous villains were taken in the act ; one, from the fury of the people, was brained at once, the other was cut to pieces by the soldiers ; and the women made “quick despatch” of a woman who was acting with them.²⁰ Before they died they implicated some fifty others, and confessed they were to receive ten pounds each for their work. Some of their accomplices, taken afterwards, were hanged. The fire had been kindled in a most dangerous place, but by this prompt discovery, and the united exertions of the people, it was soon extinguished.²¹

Within three hours after, to the surprise of the besiegers, the relief appeared, and after all their labour and gallantry they were obliged to draw off hurriedly, unsuccessful, and disappointed. Lord Culpeper, judiciously writing on the 11th May, the day of the failure, told the King concerning Hopton’s proceedings, but “what success hath been we know not yet, but believe the great game will drive these perverse men from all their holds, except the Castle.”

Cols. Weldon and Graves, leaving Chard, continued their advance to Pitminster, where, on account of the lanes, their movements were slow. The men, most of them recruits, and having hardly shoes to their feet, had suffered greatly from hard quarters, cold nights, and hot days, yet the strictest discipline

(20). *Perfect Passages*, No. 30.

(21). *Perfect Occurrences*, No. 21.

was maintained, death being the punishment for theft. The officers, giving every encouragement by example, put aside their horses, and tramped it with their men, all marching on in perfect unity of purpose, resolved to complete the work they had undertaken—to fight or die. Quartering a night about Pitminster, Poundsford, and Trull, on the 10th May the march was continued unchecked to Orchard, where an outpost of the Royalists, on being taken prisoners, could not believe that an enemy was so near.

Up to this time not a word had been received from the town, and on the promised ten guns being fired no expected answer was heard. The reason was afterwards found to be, that the firing was not certainly known to be from friends ; and, besides that, the powder and ammunition were so nearly exhausted that there remained but little more than what the soldiers actually carried.

Under the impression that the new comers were the whole of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, about four o'clock the siege was raised ; and this, just as it was certain that in a few days more the place must have yielded.²² Col. Blake, from a "high place," with a "prospective," had discovered his friends, and, encouraging his men, sallied out on the rear of his retreating foe. But, being too weak, and not in condition to follow, and the others being better of foot, they fled too fast for them.

As no advance beyond Orchard could be made that day, the relief men camped out as best they could, some being quartered at South Petherton, and other places round. There was but little rest among them that night, and all, in their anxiety to go on with their work, thought it long before daylight came. In the morning, being Sunday, the 11th May, they again attempted to move ; but the Royalists, in their retreat, had cut down the trees, and so much blocked the road, to prevent pursuit, that it had to be reopened afresh. So great was the hindrance from this cause, that twelve hours were occupied in getting four miles,

(22). *Two Letters from Sir Thos. Fairfax, &c.*

and when Taunton was reached the enemy had entirely disappeared. Some horse sent on in advance were able to go quite up to the walls. Lord Hopton had just sent the town a summons, and threatened, if it did not surrender, to take it by force and put all to the sword, except seven persons only. But those within had resolved, with their governor, to hold out "to the uttermost of their dearest heart's blood"; and Blake replied that he would not deliver it, but would keep it to the last man; and as for the seven persons to be spared, if Hopton would send in their names, he would presently send him out their bodies.²³

Thus was Taunton relieved a second time just in the "nick of time," just at the "pinch of their utmost straits," after being five times stormed, and after a general siege of about fifty-four, and a close one of about forty days. On being viewed, the town was found one of the saddest spectacles eyes ever beheld. Two-thirds of it were consumed by fire, especially about East Street, and the people almost starved. The thatch had been taken from the houses to feed the horses, the bed-cords had been used for match, and only two barrels of powder remained.²⁴ On the very day that the siege was raised, Lord Goring was actually at Bath, and was expected at Wells, on his way back. It was not forgotten by the defenders that Taunton had long been the object of his highest malice, and that, had it fallen, its punishment and disgrace would have been horrible, and hardly to be imagined. During the siege, of the garrison, about one hundred had been slain outright, and two hundred were found lying badly wounded. Of the besiegers, from five hundred to a thousand were supposed to have been killed.

On the 12th Col. Weldon entered the town, the inhabitants being joyed beyond expression. The country people, to the number of about a thousand, came in from their hiding places in the woods, and with "broad eyes of wonder," gazed upon the works which had defended the place, and upon the soldiers who

(23). *Burning Bush. Life of Blake.*

(24). Wood's *Life of Charles I. Perfect Occurrences*, No. 19.

had defended the works, looking upon them as giants rather than men.²⁵ Thanksgiving services were held in all churches and chapels, and letters of thanks were sent to Fairfax, Weldon, and Blake, with money for distribution amongst the soldiers, whilst a public collection was ordered and made for the poor distressed inhabitants, who had suffered so much by their "matchless magnanimity."

The eleventh of May was long kept as a memorable day; a day of earnest thanksgiving for this most fortunate deliverance. "Thanks to the Lord," cried one preacher, "for He is gracious, and His mercy endureth for ever; who remembered us at Taunton, for His mercy endureth for ever."

(25). *Parliament Scout*, No. 2.

Henry VII in Somersetshire.¹

BY E. CHISHOLM BATTEN, ESQ.

THE visit of Henry the Seventh to this county was at a critical epoch in the history of his reign. The King came into Somersetshire in the autumn of 1497, after two rebellions which broke out in that year had been suppressed : the Cornish rebellion by the victory at Blackheath, on the 17th June ; and the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck's adherents by his flight from Taunton on the 21st September.

The Cornish rebellion was a remarkable incident in a remarkable reign, and it can hardly be understood without looking at matters as they stood at the opening of the year. The King was then preparing to take the field against Scotland, and obtained a Parliamentary grant of two-fifteenths, each about £30,000, and a Subsidy equal in amount to them—in all, a sum of about £120,000.

Henry knew that thoroughly to prepare for war is the best mode to secure peace. He had—yielding not unwillingly to the solicitations of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain—just joined them in the great league against France. The importance of this step he had not exaggerated by his solemn reception of the hallowed Sword and Cap of Maintenance sent him in consequence, by Pope Alexander, on All-Saints' Day (1st Nov.), 1496.

The statesmen of France did not neglect their traditional policy; Scotland was stirred up to attack England openly, and at the very moment that Robert Shirborn, (whom we shall find by and by in our county,) Henry's ambassador, was agreeing to

(1). This paper was read before the Royal Archæological Institute at Taunton, and is printed here by the kind permission of that Society.

enter the Holy Alliance, the chivalry and rabble of Scotland had burst over the border, and, under their king in person, were wasting Northumberland with fire and sword.

Short was the raid, but James only withdrew himself to make a more vigorous spring ; and through the dark days of November and December, 1496, the hammer and the anvil of the armourer resounded in every tower between Edinburgh and Berwick ; the castles of the Scottish border were repaired, the artillery was brought down from the capital, and King James kept Christmas at the Abbey of Melrose, in a Court of which the “ White Rose of Scotland” was a chief ornament, though the touch of English soil had sorely tested the pretence of her husband to be a true Plantagenet.

Henry prepared for war : in November he sent commissioners to get together supplies of provisions for his army ; Fox, lately Bishop of Bath and Wells, now Bishop of Durham, was strengthening his border castle ; and the King summoned his Lords and Commons in Parliament, and the Prelates and Clergy in Convocation, to ask the help of the whole realm.

The King’s counsellors intended invasion ; invasion was foreign war, and required a hired force. Military tenants were only bound to serve for forty days, in or out of the kingdom ; and those who held direct of the Crown were few and ill-registered. The muster-rolls of the counties, sometimes made effective by writs of the sheriffs, and sometimes by commissioners of array, only summoned men who could not be compelled to go out of their shires ; to secure an adequate and disciplined army, voluntary enlistment, attracted by high pay, was the only resource.

Parliament had enacted, eighteen months before, that it was the duty of every subject to assist the Sovereign when going on wars for defence of the realm, or against his rebels and enemies, and now it was asked to give effect to, and put in practice, the principle. The new Parliament met at Westminster on 16th January, 1497, and Morton, the Chancellor, in a great speech, reminded the House of the happy audacity of the Scipios, who

invaded Africa, and carried the war to the gates of Carthage, while the victor of Cannæ ravaged Italy at his will ; and asked for a supply of money to enable the King to vindicate the honour of England by invading Scotland.

The Commons were ready to grant the supply, and Morton—who was the mouth-piece, and chief counsellor of the King—proposed and obtained a grant of two-fifteenths and tenths,² which was a well known tax, the incidence of which on each parish was regulated by a valuation made in the 8th Edward III (1335), and assessed upon the inhabitants by themselves.

The two-fifteenths, yielding only about £60,000, would not produce enough for the King's purposes, and, notwithstanding the insurrection which the imposition of an unusual charge had produced in the North in the third year of his reign, he ventured to employ an unaccustomed mode of increasing his supplies.

On the former occasion he had added to the fifteenth a Poll tax. The men of Yorkshire rose in arms, and killed the Earl of Northumberland, the chief adviser of the commissioners ; but the insurrection was extinguished in blood, and the King refusing to remit a penny, gathered in the whole tax. Now, though he was too wise to attempt a renewal of the Poll-tax, he yet proposed and obtained, on 13th February, an unusual tax, under the name of Subsidy, equal in amount to the two-fifteenths, and in the Act imposing it, procured the insertion of an ominous clause, that the clergy should not be liable for more than they paid of the fifteenths, although, on the 23rd January, the Convocation of the province of Canterbury had met at St. Paul's, London, and granted a separate Subsidy for the war of £40,000.

The King was in earnest : the day after the grant from the clergy, on the 24th January, he commissioned Stephen Bull to arm ships of war against Scotland ; the day the grant from Parliament was passed he issued a commission to Lord Dacre to muster forces in the North. He placed Lord Daubeney of Bar-

(2). Tenth is the name of the tax in Corporate towns, and fifteenth in other places.

rington in Somersetshire,³ now Lord Chamberlain, at the head of the army for the invasion of Scotland, whilst Fox completed his fortifications of Norham Castle. The King's preparations were on an extensive scale. All honour to those Scottish admirals or adventurers, who taught Henry the helplessness of his kingdom without a navy. He was not slow to learn the lesson, and the era of the English Royal Navy begins with the year 1497.⁴ Hitherto the vessels employed by the Crown for warlike purposes had been merchantmen, hired for the occasion; but now it would seem the King bought and fitted up the ships he commissioned against Scotland.

It was in the midst of these active preparations, and at the very moment when Henry had found the value of his possessions in Cornwall, by receiving a large sum for the tin sent up to him as a Royalty from the Duchy, that news came to him of an insurrection there.

Popular insurrections, in times of general excitement, spring from slight causes, but they seldom arise, except from innovations in taxation or religion. The quickest fire is lighted by an unusual impost, the most lasting by a change in the established order of religious observance. Absolute want has at times driven a population into rebellion; but the sturdy freeholders, who held so much of England at the end of the fifteenth century, were well-fed, well-clothed, and well-housed.

Among the counties of England, Cornwall was then eminent for the number of its gentry,⁵ the wealth of its trading classes, and the warlike habits of its peasantry. The inhabitants of the Duchy were, to a considerable extent, of Celtic origin, retaining the Cornish language—a dialect of the Gaelic tongue—and accustomed to athletic exercises. The Cornish hug was fatal to other wrestlers; the Cornish arrow was a cloth-yard long. The

(3). He is considered by many to have been the builder of Barrington Court.

(4). *Exc. Hist.*, p. 100. “Dec. 11, 1496. Delivered by the King's commandment for rigging forth of the King's navy, £4,575 5s.” Commission to Stephen Bull; *Pat. Roll*, 24th Jan., 1497.

(5). See the number in the King's list of 1502; *Harl. MSS.*, p. 6166.

men were stout of stomach and mighty in body and limb;⁶ by language and habits much distinguished from the northern and eastern races ; they looked upon themselves as a separate people.

As soon as steps were being taken for levying the Subsidy in Cornwall the Cornishmen began to grudge and murmur. The fifteenths and subsidy were to be raised in two moieties. The first half was to be collected by the last day of May, and the other half by the 8th of November ; if peace was made with Scotland in the meantime, the second half was not to be raised.

Four commissioners were appointed to raise the subsidy in each county, the first of the four for Cornwall was Richard Flamank ; and these four, with the Justices of the Peace, were to appoint collectors, and to certify under their seals the names of these collectors of the subsidy before the morrow after the Feast of the Ascension (Thursday, the 4th May, 1497). Four hundred pounds was the sum the Cornishmen had to pay for the subsidy. It was payable only by those who had land of 20s. a year, according to the old valuation of 1335, or ten marks' value of substance in goods. But an equal amount of four hundred pounds had to be assessed and levied as two-fifteenths by the parish authorities, according to their own rules of assessment.

Richard Flamank was the owner of a small estate, called Boscarne, near Bodmin, and had filled several offices in the Duchy and town. His eldest son, Thomas, was an attorney, a gentleman of coat armour ; of great influence, it is said, with the people. For in the Duchy, remote from the capital, both at Sessions and in the Stannary Courts, the attorneys were the advocates, and, save when the judges rode to Launceston twice a year at the Assizes, the London Bar never appeared in Cornwall. Thomas, the chroniclers say, converted the grudge and murmuring of the people into a rising, or rather, supplied speeches and arguments to the blacksmith or farrier of Bodmin, Michael Joseph, who seems to have been the first ring-leader. These captains told the people not to stand like sheep before the shearers, but to

(6) Carew's *Survey of Cornwall, passim.*

put on harness and take weapons in their hands, and march to the King, and petition him to dismiss his counsellors, Cardinal Morton and Sir Reginald Bray ; for they, with Fox, Bishop of Durham, King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Sir Thos. Lovel, were the authors of the mischief.

This demand of change of counsellors implied more knowledge of what was being done in the Court, the Council, and the Parliament, than the Cornishmen could have ; and doubtless it was Lord Audley, (who had, it is said, opposed a previous subsidy in the Lords,) and John Audley who supplied Thomas Flamank with these names ; just as it was through Stephen Frion, Henry's traitorous French secretary, that Warbeck could blazon forth in his proclamation, issued September 1496 in Northumberland, the roll of evil counsellors, by naming "Bishop Fox, Smith, Bray, Lovel, Oliver King, David Owen, Riseley, Turberville, Tyler, Cholmley, Empson, James Hobart, John Cutte, Henry Wyat, and such other caitiffs and villains of simple birth !"

Arms were not scarce in Cornwall, but few spearmen joined. Besides Flamank there were only Trevysa, and Antron of Antron, gentlemen. Great was the multitude of archers and billmen, such as the King could not hire at less than sixpence a day ; and mainly thus accoutred the insurgents marched forth from Bodmin the latter end of May. They went into North Devon, where they were joined by some yeomen, and passed by Bideford,⁷ and so to Taunton. Thence they marched to Wells, where they were headed by Lord Audley, who was building his mansion at Nether Stowey at the time they set out. He led them on from Wells to Salisbury, from Salisbury to Winchester, and from Winchester to Farnham, where they arrived on the 12th June.

They marched without any slaughter, violence, or spoil to the country, showing that remarkable forbearance from pillage or wanton destruction,—characteristic of the Celtic race, and so clearly displayed by the Highlanders on their march to Derby,

(7). On Horwood Church door was, until very recently, a horse-shoe, known as "Michael Joseph's badge," nailed there, tradition said, by the blacksmith himself.

in 1745 ; a noble contrast to the ferocious rapacity of the ruffianly peasants who pillaged London under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. The difficulty of getting any accurate account of their route must arise from their good manners and courtesy. In the Celtic races every man is a freeman and a warrior, knitted together by the tie of a family, of which the chief is the father or elder brother. And the Celts of Cornwall, although little able to express themselves in English, would be, in their way, gentle and winning ; and every one, as they went along, helped them with food and shelter. So in the march of Prince Charles Edward from Carlisle to Derby, the inhabitants were at first alarmed at the uncouth dress and the unintelligible speech of the Highlanders, but found them considerate and self-restrained. “They behave very civilly, and pay for everything,” was the report which the Government felt obliged to publish of them.

The number of the Cornish insurgents was so large that they must necessarily have advanced in separate divisions, except when they could avail themselves (which they frequently could) of the great open wastes, forests, and commons, which lay on their route. In Henry VII’s time, Polydore Vergil says one-third of England was forest, and there was no deficiency of forest land in their line of march. This line is indicated to us by two rolls—signed by commissioners (among whom is the ambassador, Robert Shirborn, and Sir Amyas Paulet—the first Paulet of Hinton St. George), and endorsed by King Henry himself—of the fines afterwards levied on those who “aided and comforted” the insurgents.

In 1497 there were standing, with wide opening gates, those great houses of religious men, who, whatever faults they may have had, were given to hospitality, and not forgetful to entertain strangers ; and the Abbots of Athelney and Muchelney, of Cleeve and Forde gave to these bands of remonstrants the same help in bed and board as they did to other pilgrims, (for these pious acts Sir Amyas, somewhat sternly, made them pay) : and so in the towns and villages they were sped on their journey,

sometimes by the great men, and sometimes by the small—gentle and simple, from either favour or fear, helped them—and the roll of fines tells us how they moved on.

The forests of Dartmoor and Neroche, Salisbury Plain and Cranborne Chase, must have been lighted by their camp fires, on the way through Wells to Salisbury. The Winchester hills and Wolmer forests gave them space to pitch their field while passing on through Winchester to Farnham, and thence, we know from the truthful but unpublished chronicler of the Cottonian MSS.⁸ how they encamped, night after night, on Gille Down, by Guildford, on Wednesday, the 14th June ; on Banstead Downs, by Epsom, on the 15th, arriving the night of the 16th at the *Mons Sacer* of Home County insurgents, the Blackheath, where the Smith, their captain, pitched his tent, on a spot which, for seventy years afterwards, the country people nick-named the Forge.

How can we explain this march ? A body of from six to fifteen thousand men, armed to oppose the Government and destroy the King's Council, passing, undisturbed and unopposed, through the whole length of Southern England, which boasted then, as it boasts now, of its advance in all the arts of life, of its obedience to the laws, of its reverence for the Throne. These were the counties who constituted the strength of the Commons' House of Parliament.

Henry was at Shene when the news of the breaking out of the insurrection reached him on Sunday, the 4th of June. The intelligence must have been sent off after the insurgents had entered Devonshire, and before they had reached Somersetshire ; for on this day Sir John Sapcotes received a sum of money from the King,⁹ and this must have been the time of issuing the undated commissions to Sir John to treat with those who had levied war against the King in Devon, Cornwall, and other parts, and

(8). MS. Cott. Vitellius, A. xvi.

(9). "June 4. Delivered to Sir John Sapcotes £13 6s. 8d." *Exc. Hist.*, p. 101. The Commissions are on the *Patent Rolls*.

to receive such as were willing into favour, and grant them letters patent of pardon. And that day, (Sunday, 4th June,) the King sent Lord Daubeney, the Lord Chamberlain, from Shene, to the army which had been collected in the midland counties for the Scotch war. Henry himself left Shene on the Monday, and sent away the Queen and Prince Harry to Crowborough. The King thus took measures at once for parleying with the rebels, and also for repressing them by force. He moved off with a few soldiers—probably only the Yeomen of the Guard—as Lord Bacon says of him on another occasion, making good his word, which was usual with him when he heard of rebels, that "*he desired but to see them!*" He went first into Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. All that the people heard in London was, that he sent Lord Daubeney with his 8000 soldiers enrolled for the Scotch war, towards the Cornishmen. But during that week no tidings reached London, until the city was scared on Monday, the 12th June, with the news that the rebels were at Farnham, and was panic-struck at seeing the Queen and Prince Henry taking refuge that afternoon in the Tower. The Mayor and Sheriffs were stout of heart, and called out the City bands, and by Tuesday morning had constituted a general watch ; whilst they were quieted by finding that Lord Daubeney was reported to be at Hounslow Heath, with eight or ten thousand spears, and the citizens sent out thither to their defenders wine and victuals.

But what had Lord Daubeney been doing in the meanwhile, and how came it that the King, whose forwardness to meet an enemy was proverbial, had left the rich southern counties at the mercy of the rebels ? Was not Lord Daubeney himself a sympathiser with the movement ? It is now clear that this was by no means confined to Cornwall or Cornishmen. The noble leader was supplied by Somerset, and all Somerset seems to have aided or comforted the insurgents. The King's chief friends in the county, Sir Hugh Luttrell of Dunster, Sir John Speke of

Whitelackington and John Sydenham of Brympton¹⁰ encouraged the rising. (These were three of the five gentlemen of Somerset whom Henry deputed, four years afterwards, to meet the Princess Catherine of Arragon at the borders of the county, and escort her through it.) Daubeney was a Somerset man, and may have had a fellow-feeling with his countrymen or with their object.

Certain it is that, in 1503, Thomas Flamank's brother, John Flamank, reported to the King Sir Richard Nanfan, the deputy of Calais, as saying, " My Lord Chamberlain was very slack in one journey, wherewith I know well that the King's grace was discontent ; for and he had done his part well, the Cornishmen had never made the King feeld at Blackheath, but had all been destroyed long before their coming thither ; that, I know well, the King's grace had leve had been done than 20,000 pounds for his honour."¹¹ The Venetian diarist, Sanuto, commenting on 19th July, 1497, on letters from England of the 13th June, writes : " I have heard that King Henry, on perceiving these assemblies, determined to oppose them, and ordered one of his captains to come to London against these men from the North, and was answered by him that he was of opinion that when they demanded [the dismissal of] those four [Cardinal Morton, Sir Reginal Bray, Bishop Fox, and Sir Thomas Lovel], they made a just demand, and did not think fit to come."¹² Was this captain Lord Daubeney ?

The insurgents, at all events, considered Lord Daubeney as likely to befriend them. On the night of Thursday, the fifteenth, " was," as the city chronicler says, " secret meanes made unto my Lord Chamberlayne by dyvers of the Cornish men that it would please his Lordship to be a meane unto the King's grace that the sayd Commons of Cornwall might have for theym a general pardon and they would of a suretie bring into my Lord Cham-

(10). John Sydenham of Brympton married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Audley, Kt. Hugh Luttrell was a cousin of Lord Audley, and brother-in-law of Lord Daubeney.

(11). *Letters Rd. III, Hen. VII*, vol. i, p. 231.

(12). *Calendar of Venetian Papers*, p. 256.

bleyn the Lord Audeley and the other hede Capetayne the Smyth."¹³ And in the fight at Blackheath, Lord Daubeney being taken prisoner by the rebels, was allowed by them to remain at liberty.

The battle was fought on Saturday, the 17th June, when the rebels were put to the rout in three hours. They fought well, but the De Veres and the Bouchiers, the De la Poles and the Stanleys, were too much for them. The fight being over, and the insurgents utterly defeated by the discipline and chivalry of the King's forces, the King at once determined to deal most leniently with them.

On the 20th of June, three days after the fight, and on the 28th, writs were sent out to the Sheriffs of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Dorset, Wilts, Hampshire, and Surrey, to make proclamation for the pardon, on their submission to the King's mercy, of all offenders in the insurrection which was subdued at Blackheath. But the King executed the chief captains, Lord Audley and Flamank, and Michael Joseph, the smith, upon their conviction on trial before Commissioners to execute the office of Constable and Marshall of England.¹⁴

The war with Scotland was no pretence to accumulate treasure, for on Midsummer Day the King ordered the sheriffs of the counties, not only of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, but also of Nottinghamshire, Derby, and Lincoln, to make proclamation that all between 16 and 60 should prepare to serve the King at an hour's warning, against the Scots.

Lenity to his own subjects, and a determination to put an end to the spoil and havock of the Scots, are shown by his issuing on the 28th June, the second commission ; on the 30th the Queen, with her own hands, garnished the King's helmet, as he was himself to take the field, and on 1st July he sent £12,000 north for the war. Henry's lenity to the Cornishmen was mistaken for weakness—a weakness such as the Governments of Henry VI

(13). MS. Cott. Vit., A. xvi.

(14). *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, ⁴ M ; 24 and 5 July, 1497.

and Edward IV had shown to the popular risings in their reigns ; when, in different parts of the kingdom, men became a law unto themselves, and resisted not only the demands of the Crown, but of their landlords or local rulers.

The Wars of the Roses did not so much harass and impoverish the people as demoralize them ; they thought no government was permanent, and they did what was right in their own eyes ; the period of these wars was an uninterrupted period of most fruitful years,¹⁵ and the small holders of land increased in comfort, opulence, and strength. The kingdom was fast relaxing into a state of division, the state of the Heptarchy was reviving, and north and south, east and west had no strong government to keep them welded and bound together.

The Cornishmen, who returned from Blackheath unmolested as they had advanced, told their neighbours that the King had not hanged them because all England was of the same mind with them.

The King, on the 1st July, returned to Shene, and whilst on the 5th of July he was penning instructions to Bishop Fox on terms of peace with Scotland, and insisting upon Perkin Warbeck not being retained at the Scottish Court, that parting guest was being civilly passed to Ayr by the officious directions of King James, to take the sea in the ship Cuckoo.

Perkin reached Cork on the 26th July. On the 28th Henry left Shene for the North ; he first went, on the 29th July, to Notley Abbey, and then straight to Woodstock. The Earl of Surrey had a strong force in Yorkshire.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 5th August, the King at Woodstock hears from the loyal Corporation of Waterford that Perkin was at Cork, and that he intended to sail thence to Cornwall.¹⁶ The King on the 6th August wrote from Westminster to thank the Corporation of Waterford for their intelligence. They had bravely defended their maiden city with

(15). Thorold Rogers on *Prices*, vol. i. p. 10, and elsewhere.

(16). Ryland's *History of Waterford*, p. 33.

cannon on the Dane's Tower, against the adventurer's attack, two years before.

Although the Scottish King burst across the border with all his forces, Henry did not turn aside from the storm gathering in the West. Bishop Fox so stoutly repelled the Scotch attack on his Castle of Norham that James fled back to his own kingdom before Lord Surrey arrived, and, by the 15th of August, Surrey's force had beleaguered the Scotch Castle of Ayton. Meanwhile Henry's personal equipment was being completed, the royal sword then garnished for the Scottish war was eventually destined as a reward to the good city of Exeter for their gallant defence against Perkin.

From the West came now to the Royal presence the man who first planted the Cross of St. George on American soil. John Cabot, of Bristol, had been encouraged by the King to make out the western route to India, and had returned with the products of the Island, thenceforth and always called the Newfoundland. He now arrived to report his discovery to Henry, who welcomed him liberally on the 10th of August. On the 17th August the Court was again at Woodstock, and the retreat of James being known in the city, it was thought that the King would stay at Woodstock till Michaelmas.

Henry kept the movements of Perkin to himself, but he prepared for the threatened landing in Cornwall : on the 30th August, he sent £500 to his Commissioners in the West ; on the 10th September he sent Empson to Exeter with £666 13s. 4d.

Perkin landed at Whitsand Bay in Cornwall on the 7th of September, and the news reached Woodstock on the 12th; on that day the King wrote to Sir Gilbert Talbot, who had so befriended him at Bosworth Field, to come to him on the 24th with six score tall men on horseback and no more.¹⁷ The King probably summoned all his military tenants to meet him on the same muster day, the 24th September, at Woodstock.

Perkin attacked Exeter on the 17th September (Sunday), and

(17). Ellis' *Original Letters*, vol. i. p. —

was at once met with a vigorous defence, not only on the part of the citizens, but from the Earl of Devon and the gentry of the county, assisted by Sir John Sapcotes, whom, as we have seen, the King had sent down on his first hearing of the Cornish insurrection to pacify the malcontents.

In the city of Exeter when Perkin attacked it, were, Henry writes to Sir Gilbert, the Earl of Devon, Sir William Courtenay, Sir John Sapcotes, Sir Piers Edgecombe, Sir John Crocker, Sir Walter Courtney, Sir Humphrey Fulford, with many other noblemen both of the King's counties of Devonshire and Cornwall.

Perkin attacked the city again on the morning of the 18th but failed, and he and his men went off about eleven o'clock, and by twelve were out of sight. To announce this, and that they had reached Collumpton, the Earl of Devon instantly sent off a letter to the King at Woodstock, who received it on Wednesday, 20th September.

The King in his letter of that day, dated at his Manor of Woodstock, to Oliver King, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, says, "The Perkin and his company, if they come forward, shall find before them our Chamberleyn,¹⁸ our Steward of Household,¹⁹ the Lord St. Maurice, Sir John Cheney, and the noblemen of South Wales and of our counties of Gloster, Wiltshire, Hamshire, Somerset, and Dorset, and at their backe the garrison of our tried City of Exeester, and we with our Hoast Royale shall not be farre, with the mercy of our Lord, for the final conclusion of the matter."

On the same day the King sent £500 to Sir John Cheney for the pay of the soldiers under him, and sent down four men to be set as posts to pass the news. On the 22nd September, Henry sent to Lord Daubeney another £666 13s. 4d.

The Castle of Taunton, it would appear, was at this time under repair: the Gateway to the Inner Court of the Castle had been just built by Langton, the Bishop of Winchester; his

(18). Lord Daubeney. (19). Lord Willoughby de Broke.

arms on it bear the date 1495, and his alterations were not completed in 1497, as over the East Gate his arms bear the date 1498.

Perkin Warbeck is said to have mustered his men at Taunton on the 20th ;²⁰ he probably reached it on the 19th, and remained there until the 21st. Then he heard that the Lords Daubeney and Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Sir John Cheney, with the King's troops had arrived at Glastonbury Abbey.²¹

Taunton Castle was not then defensible, and Taunton was not a walled town ; so Warbeck abandoned his followers and rode off at midnight on the 21st ; and on the 23rd the news came to Woodstock that Perkin had fled from the town of Taunton and from his company on that night of Thursday, the 21st, and took, as the King expressed it, no leave nor licence of them. The posts stationed by the King did their work well for they passed the news on from Taunton to Woodstock in less than 48 hours.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells was now with the King and he wrote the news to the Bishop of Carlisle in Yorkshire, who received it in another 48 hours at Knaresborough, and sent the intelligence on to the leaders of the King's army in the North.

Whither Perkin had gone they knew not ; he, poor wretch, again fearing a fight, as he had done at Ellamkirk and Tenterden, rode for his life to the New Forest from Taunton to Ilchester, through the Moors, then over the Sherborne heights into the Forest of Blackmoor, and through it to Cranborne Chase ; he must have passed within a mile or two of the spot in the Chase where nearly two hundred years after another Pretender flying from Taunton Vale was found skulking in a ditch with a few peas in his pocket. But the Duke of Monmouth had fought his battle, and the royal blood which flowed in his veins would not let him fly like Perkin at the sound of the clash of swords.²²

Perkin, more favoured, reached in safety the sanctuary of

(20). Hall's *Chronicle*, 1084.

(21). Letter of Henry VII, in Ryland's *History of Waterford*, p. 35.

(22). Monmouth's Oak still marks the spot where that unfortunate Pretender ended his flight.

Beaulieu Abbey the next day (Friday, the 22nd September). John Heron, Richard Skelton, and John Astley, were with him, and registered themselves as persons privileged. Beaulieu Abbey was well known to his Cornish followers, as it had a cell in Cornwall.

The muster of the military tenants of the King took place at Woodstock on the 24th September. On the 25th came to the King at Woodstock "a man from Perkin;" a messenger, probably, sent by him from his sanctuary at Beaulieu, to offer, we presume, terms of surrender.²³

Henry now moved on towards the West, knowing that the second rebellion of 1497 was over, but knowing also that the embers of discontent still flickered there. He marched from Woodstock, on the 26th, to Burford; on the 27th, from Burford to Cirencester, and the next day to Malmesbury. On the 29th September, 1497, King Henry VII entered Somersetshire, and arrived at Bath, twenty-two miles from Malmesbury. By this time he had with him a large body of troops—the town clerk of Wells put them down at ten thousand men. Oliver King, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, was with him.²⁴

The eighteen miles from Bath to Wells were performed by the King early enough for him to be received in state by the Mayor (Nicholas Trappe) and Corporation there, just after they had received their new Bishop for the first time since his appointment two years before.

On Saturday, must have arrived at Wells, (if not at Bath,) the news that Perkin had given himself up to the King's officers at Beaulieu. The good news was immediately sent on by the King from Somerset to the Lord Mayor of London. The faithful contemporary chronicler says, "Upon the Sunday next

(23). Wilks, in his *History of Hampshire*, says: "The neighbourhood of Beaulieu often involved the Southampton men in question of sanctuary. They took prisoner Perkin Warbeck, who had sought sanctuary at the Abbey, for which good service the King gave them £40."

(24). Extract from Wells Municipal Records, *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xii., 11—37.

following came certain tidings from the King unto the Mayor of the taking of the said Perkin within the sanctuary of Bewley aforesaid, whereupon the Mayor with his brethren assembled went forthwith about x of the clock in the morning into Paul's, and there caused *Te Deum* to be solemnly sung, which was the first day of October." That Sunday the King spent as a day of rest at Wells. He had the day before given £500 of the money of that time to his soldiers.

Sunday, the 1st of October, as we have said, the King remained at Wells; and doubtless there rose from the Cathedral choir, in unison with that of St. Paul's in London, the thankful anthem of *Te Deum*, the King himself assisting; the Vicars Choral coming by the new steps from the beautiful Vicar's Close, which Beckington's executors, executing faithfully the last will of the pious founder, had just raised.

Tradition says Henry VII stayed at the Deanery with Dean Gunthorpe, who had rebuilt a considerable part of the stately building now standing; for, it seems that, the Palace of the Bishop was, if not in a state of dilapidation, at least, unfurnished. Oliver King, the present Bishop, had been principal Secretary of State when Archdeacon of Taunton, but since his appointment as Bishop, had never visited Wells. Fox, his predecessor from 1491, was Lord Privy Seal, and had hardly quitted the King's side since that supreme moment at Bosworth Field, when Henry knelt down on the Red Moor, all being over, and thanked God for the victory, and Fox sung mass, before the flushed and conquering host. And Stillington, whose crafty plot for entrapping Henry, then Earl of Richmond, at St. Malo, had failed, found no place in his episcopal Palace of Wells for refuge from the stern but tempered judgment of his intended victim, which consigned him to the gentle imprisonment of a pleasant tower in Windsor Castle, from 1485 to 1491. So it may well be that the Palace of Wells was not furnished for the Royal guest.

The King gave a reward here to a guide from Bath; but this guide must have been for the bye-roads, by which his thousands of

men were obliged to pass, and not for the main road from Bath to Wells, a road which was as well known then as now, and was undoubtedly, before the dissolution of monasteries, like all other roads, kept up better than after their destruction. It was not till the reign of Henry VIII that it was necessary to pass the Statute of Bridges.

The next day the Royal host moved to Glastonbury, where they would join the division of the army led by Lord Daubeny. Glastonbury Abbey was then in all its glory, for Bere was its Abbot. None filled more efficiently that lofty and responsible station. He kept up the abbatial buildings to their height of magnificence, and yet could condescend to order well the lowly Spittal of St. Margaret at Taunton.²⁵ Nothing was too great for him to accomplish, or too humble for him to care for; and to Henry VII—always the patron and associate of learned men—Bere's welcome must have been grateful, for Bere was ever devoted to learning; and even Erasmus, who this very month was visiting Oxford for the first time, submitted his works to the criticism of the Abbot of Glastonbury.

The King occupied, we presume, the new lodgings by the great chamber, built by Bere, and thenceforth these apartments bore the name of the King's Lodging—the name given, as Leland tells us, to Abbot Bere's buildings.

Tuesday the King moved his Court to Bridgwater; the Royal Castle there was a place of great strength, of which Lord Daubeny was afterwards made constable²⁶; and on Wednesday, the 4th Oct., he arrived at Taunton—then, as in Clarendon's time, and now, “the fairest, largest, and richest town in Somersetshire.”

The route thus taken was the line traversed by William of Worcester in 1471, from Bristol to the West: he rode by Bath to Wells, and thence to Glastonbury; but his horse must have been a quick one, as he reckons it only nine miles from Glastonbury to Bridgwater, and seven from Bridgwater to Taunton.

(25). See *Proc. Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, xviii. p. 100.

(26). Lord Daubeny's son was created Earl of Bridgwater.

Taunton, on the flight of Perkin, was left in the hands of his followers, who were said to have been between five and six thousand when he raised the siege of Exeter; and before the King's forces, or their own fears, could disperse them,—if reports are to be relied on—here was enacted a terrible tragedy of popular fury, which I give in the city chronicler's own words.²⁷ “ And on this while one James, a robber, which had gathered in his Company to the number of 6 or 700 rebels, seeking the foresaid Perkin to have assisted him, met with the Provost of Penrhyn and brought him unto Taunton aforesaid, and there, in the market place, slew him piteously, in such wise that he was dismembered, and cut in many and sundry pieces. The cause, as it was said, was for that he was one of the occasions of the rebelling of the Cornishmen: for he was one of the commissioners in that county, and gathered, they said, more money than came into the King's use. But whatsoever the cause was, foully and piteously was he murdered ; upon whose soul, and all Christians, Jesu have mercy. Amen.”

We fear it was too possible. Lord Daubeney sent, it seems, some horse after Perkin Warbeck, on his flight from Taunton, but probably waited at Glastonbury for the King's arrival, if he did not meet him at Wells.

The Castle of Taunton not being then habitable, it is probable that the King was received by John Prowse the Prior, at the Priory. Prowse's standing or wealth had procured him, from Pope Alexander VI, the dignity of conferring orders, and the privilege of giving his blessing with two fingers ; which he recorded by the image of a prior in this attitude of benediction, carved on the quoin-stone of the Prior's Chapel at Ruishton ; but he would be hardly able amply to fill the duties of a Host to royalty.

At Taunton, on the next day, the 5th of October, Perkin was brought with John Heron, his chief councillor, a prisoner to the King's Court.

(27). MS. Cott., Vit. A., xvi., p. 113.

And now Henry's troubles about this image of a Prince were over, and he naturally felt at ease and indulged at the Augustine Priory of Taunton, in the royal diversion of playing cards.²⁸ He was not so successful in play as in earnest, and he had that night to pay for his losses some £93 of our money.

Perkin was admitted into the Royal Presence. The King's presence was maintained everywhere with dignity. Some few weeks before he received with ceremony, even at Woodstock, the Venetian Ambassador, who thus describes the reception :—

“ I was admitted to the Presence in a small hall, hung with very handsome tapestry, the King leaning against a tall gilt chair. His Majesty wore a violet coloured gown, lined with cloth of gold, and a collar of magnificent jewels, and on his cap was a large diamond and most beautiful pearl. Throughout my speech the King remained standing.”²⁹

To be received into the presence of Henry was to be safe ; not like the brutal James II, who let Monmouth kneel to him for mercy and then sent him to Tower Hill, but, like a King, Henry assured the Pretender of his life and ordered him to follow in his train.³⁰ The next day, the 6th October, 1497, King Henry left Taunton and Somersetshire.

We have in the Wardrobe Accounts in the Record Office the King's expenses for the five days ; Sunday at Wells, Monday at Glastonbury ; Tuesday at Bridgwater, and Wednesday and Thursday at Taunton.

At Wells, from the entries of the Butler, it would seem the

(28). We have among the entries of his expenses : “ 1496. May 24. To the King's grace to play at the cardes, in gold £20, in grotts 100s., in grotts £19, and in grotts 60s.”

(29). *Cal. Venetian Papers*, I. p. 263. The Ambassador was Andrea Trevisan, whose *Relation of the Island of England*, so admirably edited and translated by Miss Sneyd, forms the 34th (1847) vol. of the Camden Society's publications.

(30). Here, at Taunton, Perkin seems to have made his famous Confession. Henry in his letter to the Mayor of Waterford, twelve days after, says : “ And so the said Perkin came unto us to the town of Taunton from whence he fled ; and immediately after his first coming humbly submitting himself to us, hath of his free will openly showed, &c.” See Letter in Appendix.

King only got rooms at the Deanery, whilst the royal household provided entertainment for man and horse. At Glastonbury the princely Abbot appears to have received the King right royally. At Bridgwater Henry was in his own Castle. At Taunton, as at Wells, the Butler's charges rise to a large amount, and it is probable that John Prowse's resources were hardly equal to keep up the state and open house which the Royal Presence required.

Throughout even this progress, doubtless, as at Woodstock and Shene in the spring, Henry continued during the din of warlike movement his habitual cultivation of the arts of peace. No King of England ever exceeded him in the stateliness of his buildings, the care of the Royal Gardens, or the splendour of the Crown jewels; all these things had been neglected by his immediate predecessors, but during the months of March and April and May, 1497, we have again and again entries among his household expenses of large sums for the buildings at the Manor House of Woodstock, the Hall of King's Langley and the Priory of Shene, of grafts from foreign parts of the choicest sorts of table fruit for his gardens, of the purchase of diamonds and jewels; coupled as all such entries are with every assistance his affection could give his Queen to keep up the honour of the royal apparel, and with constant gratuities to those coming to his Court, whether ambassadors from Denmark or from Spain, old friends to him in exile or the discoverers of a New World. None who could claim from his royal bounty, either reward for distinguished learning,³¹ skill in art, music or song, or assistance in distress, ever went empty away.³²

The King rested at Tiverton and then next day went on to Exeter, where he stayed three weeks. He pardoned most of

(31). Aubrey, *History of Surrey*, vol. v., appen., quotes from a French author: "Je trouve dans l' Itineraire de France, de Loise Sincer Allemand que Henry VII Roy d' Angleterre avoit temoigné l' affection qu'il avoit pur les lettres, en l' Etablissement d' une Royale Bibliotheque qu'il institua a RICH-MONT."

(32). Ex. Hist. p. 111.

Perkin's adherents, who came before him in crowds in the Cathedral Yard, with halters around their necks. He gave the Mayor the sword he wore by his side ; he received with princely courtesy the Lady Elizabeth Gordon, the Pretender's wife—the White Rose of Scotland. He sent her to Shene to his Queen, and leaving Exeter on All Saints' Day he passed slowly by Newnham Abbey and Bridport to Salisbury, London, and Shene.³³

Returned to his Court he took no hasty steps to deal with the disaffected spirit that had been revealed.

He first asserted the authority of the Central Government by insisting on the payment of the whole subsidy and fifteenths, though he postponed the receipt of the second half until March, 1498. By the autumn of 1498 it was all collected, and on the 13th September, 1498, he issued a commission to Thomas Harrys (one of his chaplains), William Hattecliffe, and Roger Holland, to deal with those implicated in the two movements in Cornwall and Devon.

The Devonshire accounts are in the Record Office, and the County was treated with great lenity ; no gentleman was separately fined, no monastic house—each parish implicated paid by the parson or a principal landowner a small lump sum for all the inhabitants. Among the persons paying for their parishes are, Halnacker of Uford, Walrond of Bradfield, Courtenay of Kenne, and Raleigh of Southwerke ; and the whole County did not pay more than about £500.

Apparently about the same time the King issued the commission to Robert Shirborn, (then Archdeacon of Taunton), Sir Thomas Darcy, and William Hattecliffe (to Shirborn Sir Amias Paulet was afterwards joined), to deal with those who had in Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Hants, been guilty of contempt “in favouring and assisting a certain rebel, Michael Joseph, or his adherent James (late Lord) Audley, and a certain Image

(33). The Account given in the *Excerpta Historica*, that he stayed for nearly a week at Newnham Abbey is not confirmed by the Wardrobe Accounts.

or Form [*idolo sive simulacro*], Peter Warbeck, a Fleming born."

The account of the fines received, indorsed in the King's own hand, is in the British Museum.³⁴

John, Abbot of St. Saviour's, Athelney,	was fined	£ 66	13	4
Henry, Abbot of St. Mary of Clyff	..	..	40	0
William, Abbot of St. Mary, Forde	..	..	60	0
William, Abbot of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St.				
Andrew, Muchelney	..	..	60	0
Sir John Speke, K.B., of Whitelackington	..	200	0	0
Sir Hugh Luttrell, of Dunster	..	200	0	0
Thomas Champneys, of Frome	..	..	61	13
John Sydenham, of Brympton	..	..	33	6
The Borough of Taunton	..	..	441	6
Hundred of Taunton Deane	..	..	250	0

The Accounts of the Borough and Hundred of Taunton are added to this paper.

Beyond Taunton Perkin Warbeck never advanced, except in his hasty flight, but the parts of the County of Somerset beyond Taunton were fined several thousand pounds, and this must have been for their—to use the language of the witnesses before the Commissioners—aiding and comforting the Cornishmen.³⁵

Borough of Bridgwater	..	..	£ 66
Hundred of North Petherton	..	..	505
Hundred of Glastonbury	..	..	428
Hundred of Kingsbury	..	..	426
Wells	..	..	321 ³⁶

The whole received, according to this account, from the four counties mentioned in the Commission was £8,810, of which nearly £8,000 was from Somerset alone.³⁷

In October, 1498, some bonds were taken for good behaviour

(34). R. R. 14, B. vii.

(35). Complaints of extortion before the Commissioner in Purbeck. Letters Rich. III. and Hen. VII., vol. ii. p. 75.

(36). The Wells account shows that Nicholas Trappe, the apparently loyal Mayor, is fined.

(37). Id., p. 337.

from persons in various counties who were not fined. Among them is one from William Heron of Ford Castle in Northumberland. In Somerset are such bonds from Thomas Malet of Enmore, gentleman ; Alexander Pym of Cannington, gentleman ; and John St. Abyn of Cannington, Esquire.³⁸

The parochial clergy were amongst the offenders. The Venetian diarist tells us : "These disturbances arose because the King laid a tax of tenths upon the priests, contrary to the custom."³⁹

The parochial clergy fined according to the first roll are the Vicar of North Petherton, the Vicar of Ashill, 24s. each ; the Chaplain of Currylode, £4 ; the Chaplain of Thurlbere, £10 ; the Rector of Gotehurst, £10.

The King renewed his Commission for enquiry in Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Southampton, on the 6th Aug., 1530, and made Shirborn and Sir Amias Paulet Commissioners.

These Commissioners extended their enquiries into Dorset, Wilts, and Hants. Somerset is not extensively visited. The lists of contemnors extends to the inhabitants of Alton. The parochial clergy of Somerset are again implicated ; the Rector of Sýnton, Vicar of Shapwyke, Rector of Norton-sub-Hambdon, Rector of Chesylburgh, Vicar of Lyng, and Vicar of Wellington, are fined xx shillings each.

The fines were imposed with a tempered judgment, and levied with mild discretion : they were payable by three instalments ; the first was due on Easter, 1501, and the money was not all paid till March, 1506.

They were being collected when Catherine of Arragon was being received in her progress through the West to her marriage in October, 1501.

The King dealt generously with those who had forborne to render him quick service, or from a mistaken feeling had allowed

(38). By three bonds, each of these three is made surety for the others ; their signatures are : "Thomas Malett, Alex. Pym, John Seynt Abyn." The documents are in the Record Office ; *Miscell.* ⁹¹⁶ ₁₄

(39). *Calendar of Venetian Documents*, U.S.

local prejudices to sway them. And by his gracious dealing he won the hearts, and by his encouraging example he raised the best aspirations, of the great men and great ecclesiastics.

Sir Hugh Luttrell strongly supported that provision for the holy ceremonies in Dunster Church, which is found in the agreement of 1499 between the Dunster Monks and the parishioners, to which his beautiful seal is attached.

The corn now waves where Athelney Abbey stood, but the late Perpendicular style in the Abbey of St. Mary Cleeve, and in that of St. Peter and St. Paul at Muchelney tell us now how the pious King made our Abbots emulate him in magnificence. Notwithstanding his being amerced, John Sydenham of Brympton, placed the Royal arms⁴⁰ over that western front which is the glory of Brympton, and here in Taunton, it may be that the splendid tower of St. Mary Magdalene owes some of its magnificence to the man whose wealth, and perhaps zeal for his own town and county, made him the most heavily weighted of the contributories.⁴¹

Nor was this judicious treatment without its fruits in Somerset.⁴² The spirit of freedom, ill directed to break up the

(40). The arms are the Royal arms, but the supporters are two lions.

(41). Those who passed, in 1502, under the tower into the Church of St. Mary Magdalene were asked, by a plain inscribed stone, to pray for the soul of John Toose of Taunton, merchant, who died in April of that year; and throughout the roll of those fined, as Esquires, and Gentlemen, and Burgesses, John Toose stands highest, and was charged £100.

(42). Henry VII was at Bristol and Bath in 1496, and the good effect of his visit upon the people of Bristol is shown by the following extract:—*Seyer's Bristol*, vol. 2, p. 208; from MS. Calendar: “In the summer of 1497, the Cornish rebels, under their Captains, Flamanck a lawyer, a blacksmith, and others, being at Wells, and there being joined by the Lord Audley, sent to Bristow to the Maior to billet 2,000 men; which he not only denied, but forbade them, at their perill, to approach the towne. This message was so ill taken, that the rebels intended revenge, but such provision was made to entertain them that they desisted. The Gates were fortifyed, and such shippes as were of force were brought up to the Marsh. The whole strength of the town was in readiness; for which they received greate commendation of the King.” *Itinerary of the King's Western Progress.* 1496. June 25, at Chertsey; 26, at Guildford. July 2, at Farneham; 3, at Alford; 5, at Waltham; 10, at Porchester; 14, at Hampton; 20, at Biewleys; 21, at Wight; 23, at Biewley; 25, at Christ Church; 26, at Poole; 27, at Corf. August 5, at Salisbury; 10, at Heytesbury; 11, at Broke; 12, at Bathe (to the boys at the Bathe, 6s. 8d.); 13, at Bristoi; 19, at Acton; 21, at Malmesbury; 25, at Cicester (to a priest that wrestled at Cicester, 6s. 8d.); 30, at Wodestock.”

growing unity of England, was diverted to an attachment to popular principles, which did not leave themselves without a witness in this our county in later times.

The Houses of Lancaster and Tudor owed their thrones to these principles. Later Tudors indeed knew not the rock whence they were hewed, and a Stuart could find no place among the sixteen royal banners which preceded the body of Elizabeth on its progress to her Grandfather's Chapel for one single quartering of the great House of Lancaster ; but those principles were not forgotten by the men of Somerset, and the Stuarts, whether James I or Charles I, found no more sturdy opponents than here. Monmouth's defeat on our Sedgmoor but prepared the way for the bloodless victory of William of Orange ; and when he rode through Somerset on his noble white charger, clothed with a cloak of England's scarlet,⁴³ no county on his triumphant progress more loudly gave a welcome to the great deliverer.

Onus omnium et singlorm finium p Recognicoem captam coram Magro Roberto Shirborn, &c., Thomas Darcy, &c., et Willo Hatteclyff, &c., Commissionariis, &c.⁴⁴

1. De Johanne Abbatе Sancte Salvatoris de Athelney	c marc.
De Henrico Abbatе Monasterij Beate Marie de Clyff	xlii
De Willielmo Abbatе Monasterij Beate Marie de fforde	lxii
De Will'mo Abbatе Monasterii Beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli atque Andree de Michelney	lxlii
De Joh'ne Speke de Whitlakynton Milite ..	cclii
Nominum predictorum vera summa.	
ccccxxvj ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d	Ro Shirbor <small>n</small>
	Tho ^{as} Darcy kt.
	Will ^{ms} Hatteclyff

(43). Oral tradition, through two persons, speaks of William the Third riding down Middle Street, Yeovil, on his way to London, clothed with a red cloak, on a white horse.

(44). British Museum, Rol. Reg., 14, B. vii.

2. BURGUSS DE TAUNTON.

De Will'mo Nittheway de Taunton	..	xx ^{li}
„ Will'mo Boldey de eadem	..	x ^{li}
„ Joh'ne Capper	..	xx ^s
„ Rob'to Marshall alias Sporier	..	xx ^s
„ Will'mo Carvanell	..	lx ^s
„ Ric'o Best	..	xxiiij ^{li}
„ Joh'ne Gebon'	..	xl ^s
„ Laurenc' Adamsps	..	x m ^a rc.
„ Joh'ne Tose	..	c ^{li}
„ Rob'to Applyn	..	xx ^s
„ Thoma ffissher	..	xx m ^a rc.
„ Joh'ne Lokier	..	xx ^s
„ Rob'to Roper	..	xx m ^a rc.
„ Henrico Scose	..	xx ^s
„ Henrico Captyn'	..	vj ^{li}
„ Joh'ne Awode	..	xx ^s
„ Ric'o Lose	..	xl ^s
„ Will'mo Lose Drap'	..	xl ^s
„ Ric'o Smyth'	..	c ^s
„ Joh'ne Eston'	..	x m ^a rc.
„ Petro Corveser	..	xl ^s
„ Joh'ne Togwill	..	x ^{li}
„ Alexandro Neuton'	..	xl ^{li}
„ Henrico Bonvile	..	vj ^{li}
„ Will'mo Peire	..	xx ^s
„ Thoma ffox	..	iiiij ^{li}
„ Joh'ne Swenge	..	xx ^s
„ Joh'ne Magette	..	iiiij ^{li}
„ Joh'ne Crudwill	..	iiiij ^{li}
„ Joh'ne Netheway	..	iiiij ^{li}
„ Joh'ne Pope	..	vj ^{li}
„ Thoma Lath ^a m	..	xx ^s
„ Henrico Bowyer	..	lx ^s
„ Joh'ne Bowyer	..	xv ^{li}

De Joh'ne Atwey	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Joh'ne Bide	..	..	..	xxjv viij ^d
„ Will'mo Baile	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Joh'ne Huett	..	..	..	lx ^s
„ Joh'ne Patyn'	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Will'mo Wilkyns	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Will'mo Mors	..	..	..	lx ^s
„ Joh'ne Houper	..	..	..	xl ^s
„ Joh'ne Drever	..	..	..	lx ^s
„ Joh'ne Awode	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Walt'o Sarger	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Edwardo Golstone	..	..	..	xl ^s
„ Joh'ne Lentall	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Ric'o Ley	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Thoma Edward'	..	..	..	xx ^s
„ Dn'a Anna Burton' vovente castitatem	..			xl ^{li}

ccccxlj^{li} vj^s viij^d

Ro: Shirborn

- Tho^{as} Darcy kt.

Will'ms Hatteclyff

HUNDREDUM DE HOLWEY.⁴⁵3. DECENNA EXTRA PORTAM DE TAUNTON IN PAROCHIA
B'TE MARIE MAGDALENE.

De John Dier	..	..	..	xx ^{li}
„ Johne Odam	..	..	..	xx ^{li}
„ Johne Miller	iiij ^{li}

4. DECENNA DE HOLWEY.

5. DECENNA DE RISDON'.

De Willmo Seger	iiij ^{li}
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6. DECENNA DE HENLADE.

7. DECENNA DE STOKE.

8. DECENNA DE OTTERFORD'.

De Roberto Trykey	iiij ^{li}
„ Thomas Grigge	..	..	..	vj ^{li}

(45). Only the names of those fined in this Hundred in pounds are given.

9. DECENNA DE GALMYNGTON'.

De Waltero Pyers viij^{li}

10. DECENNA DE WODLOND'.

De Robto Smyth iiiij^{li}

11. DECENNA DE SHIPLEY.

12. DECENNA DE FFIDDOKE.

HUND R'M DE POUNDESFORD'.

13. DECENNA DE SOUTHFULFORD'.

14. DECENNA DE LIGH'.

15. DECENNA DE BLAKDON'.

16. DECENNA DE PITMYNST'R.

17. DECENNA DE SOUTHTRENDELL.

18. DECENNA DE DUDLESTON'.

19. DECENNA DE CORFF.

HUND R'M DE HILLE.

20. DECENNA DE HILLE.

APPENDIX.

*Henry VII to the Mayor and Citizens [of Waterford], and others.*⁴⁶

“ Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. And whereas Perkin Warbeck, lately accompanied with divers and many our rebels of Cornwall, advanced themselves to our city of Exeter, which was denied unto them, and so they came to the town of Taunton, at which town, as soon as they had knowledge that our Chamberlain, our Steward of Household, Sir John Chynie,

(46). Sir F. Madden, in his article on Perkin Warbeck (*Archæolog.*, vol. xxvii, p. 187, *a*), says, with reference to *Ryland's History of Waterford*, “ It is to be regretted that the Canon's letters in this local work are given in so unsatisfactory a form, both to the antiquary and historian. The compiler of the book does not even think it worth his while to inform his readers where the originals are deposited, but I presume they exist in the archives of the city of Waterford.” In point of fact, they are in the Lambeth Palace Library, MSS. 652, f. 651, and are printed at length by Mr. Hallewell, in his *Letters of the Kings of England*, vol. i, p. 175. Mr. Hallewell, on his part, making no reference to Sir F. Madden's article in the *Archæologia*, or to *Ryland's History of Waterford*.

and other our loving subjects with them, were come so far forth towards the said Perkin as to our Monastery of Glastonbury, the said Perkin took with him John Heron, Edward Skelton, and Nicholas Ashley, and stole away from his said company about midnight, and fled with all the haste they could make. We had well provided beforehand for the sea coasts, that if he had attempted that way (as he thought, indeed, to have done) he should have been put from his purpose, as it came to pass. For when they perceived they might not get to the sea, and that they were had in a quick chase and pursuit, they were compelled to address themselves unto our Monastery of Beaulieu, to the which, of chance and fortune, it happened some of our menial servants to repair, and some we sent thither purposely. The said Perkin, Heron, Skelton, and Ashley, seeing our said servants there, and remembering that all the country was warned to make watch, and to give attendance, that they should not avoid or escape by sea, made instances to our said servants to sue unto us for them—the said Perkin designing to be sure of his life, and he would come unto us to show what he is, and, over that, do unto us such service as should content us ; and so, by agreement between our said servants and them, they encouraged them to depart from Beaulieu, and to put themselves in our grace and pity. The Abbot and Convent, hearing thereof, demanded of them why, and for what cause they would depart ? Whereunto they gave answer, in the presence of the Abbot and Convent, and of many others, that, without any manner of constraint, they would come unto us, as of their free wills, in trust of our grace and pardon aforesaid. And so the said Perkin came in to us to the town of Taunton, from whence he fled, and immediately after his first coming, humbly submitting himself to us, both of his free will openly shewed, in the presence of all the Council here with us, and of other nobles, his name to be Pierce Osbeck, whence he hath been named Perkin Warbeck, and to be no Englishman born, but born of Tournay, and son to John Osbeck, sometime while he lived, Comptroller of the said town, with

many other circumstances too long to write, declaring by whose means he took upon him this presumption and folly, and so now the great abuse, which hath long continued, is now openly known by his own confession. We write these news unto you, for be undoubted, that calling to mind the great abuse that divers folks have been in by reason of the said Perkin, and the great business and charges that we and our realm have been put unto in that behalf, you would be glad to hear the certainty of the same, which we affirm unto you for assured truth. Sithever the writing these premises, we be ascertained that Perkin's wife is in good surety for us, and trust that she shall shortly come unto us, to this our city of Exeter, as she is in dole. Over this, we understand, by writing from the Right Rev. Father in God, the Bishop of Duresme, that a truce is taken between us and Scotland, and that it is concluded the King of Scots shall send unto us a great and solemn embassage, for a longer peace to be had during both our lives. And since our coming to this our city of Exeter, for the suppression of this great rebellion, and so to order the parties of Cornwall as the people may live in their due obeyance unto us, and in good restfullness for themselves in time to come. The Commons of this shire of Devon come dayly before us, in great multitudes, in their shirts, the foremost of them having halters about their necks, and full humble, with lamentable cries for our grace and remission, submit themselves unto us. Whereupon, ordering first the chief stirrers and doers to be tried out of them, for to abide their corrections accordingly, we grant unto the residue generally our said grace and pardon; and our Commissioners, the Earl of Devon, our Chamberlain, and our Steward of Household, have done, and do dayly, likewise, in our county of Cornwall. Given under our signet, at our said city of Exeter, the 7th day of October."

Communication concerning Vestry of Lady Chapel, Wells.

BY J. T. IRVINE.

SOME years ago I drew up notes on Wells Cathedral, which were printed in the Journal of the Somerset Archaeological Society, together with a plan. When making the plan, I had no other means of inserting on it the outline of the destroyed Vestry of the Lady Chapel, (removed when Canon Frankland was Master of the Fabric,) than merely by the marks left on the wall of the Lady Chapel and South Aisle of Choir, where the ends of its front wall abutted, and thus I supposed its plan to be of one width from end to end.

During some researches at the British Museum, among Carter's drawings preserved there in the Manuscript department, I came across his rough plan of Wells, and found that this Vestry presented in plan a sort of half octagon placed between the end of the Aisle and south wall of Lady Chapel. I am sorry thus to have been the cause of the introduction of a blunder into the pages of your journal, and desire to have it corrected, and shall therefore be obliged if you would insert some note of this correction in the printed matter of the next journal. A tracing¹ taken from Carter's rough plan, with

(1). Instead of this tracing, is inserted the following description kindly supplied by Mr. Irvine:—

The Vestry stood in the space between east wall of South Choir Transept and south wall of Lady Chapel. According to Carter's dimensions it may be marked on any plan of the Cathedral by remembering that it presented three sides of an octagon, of which the centre face (containing a door of external entrance) faced south. Of the two side faces the eastern one had in it a window of two lights, divided from each other by a mullion.

		ft.	in.
back from the north face of east buttress of transept along east wall of same	... ... ... ... ...	8	0
From thence (south east) first face octagon	... ...	6	9
Next south face containing entrance door--angle to angle	...	7	6
The third octagonal face from thence ran back to buttress of Lady Chapel, covering entrance through it, this still exists.			
Greatest clear width of Vestry in centre of interior, from south wall of Vestry to south wall of Lady Chapel	...	8	6
The wall of Vestry appears to be marked by Carter as 3 feet thick, but the figure is somewhat obliterated, and this may admit of doubt.			

these dimensions, together with a copy of Canon Frankland's notes relative to its removal, entered in the order book of the Master of the Fabric, preserved in the Canon's Vestry, is here-with sent. I would add that Carter's plan and smaller sketches give the sites of the incised slabs, and of those which contained brasses, &c., &c., in various parts of the floor of the Cathedral and in the eastern walls (only) of the Cloisters, also in floor of North Porch. On the north side of Nave floor towards west end, he shows circular objects, which I conjecture were a few of the circular stones in the pavement for the Prebendaries to range themselves on at processions.

Neither in the Choir, nor in his notes, could I discover any trace or drawing of the broken slab, said to cover the body of Bishop Josceline de Wells. The slab, with indent of brass, of Bishop Phreas is shown near east end of nave.

1822. WELLS CATHEDRAL.

Copy of Memorandum preserved in the order book in the Canon's Vestry relative to the fate of the vestry of Lady Chapel.

** "June 1822, R. Frankland.

"Ordered that the small buildings under the south windows of "the Lady Chapel be taken down and the materials stacked in "the Cloister Yard. Ordered to take timber² in the central tower "and saw into proper lengths for repair of roofs.

"** "If the Master of the Fabric had known that the little "building in the garden on the south side of the Cathedral "was coeval with the Lady Chapel and was built [as it proved "to be] into the very walls of the main fabric he would not "have consented to its removal. The destruction of it was "very difficult in execution, and so expensive that it can hardly "be repaid by the expected healthiness of the inner wall."

(2). The timber was the old belfry floor in central tower (?)

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Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archaeology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District, or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such special Meetings and its object shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society shall be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the Official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and the other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When any office shall become vacant or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society shall (with the author's consent, and subject to the discretion of the Committee), be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees for the advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, in the town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

May, 1880.

** *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

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1880.

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 Smith, Rev. Fredk. J. "
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 420 Symes, Rev. R. *Cleeve, Bristol*

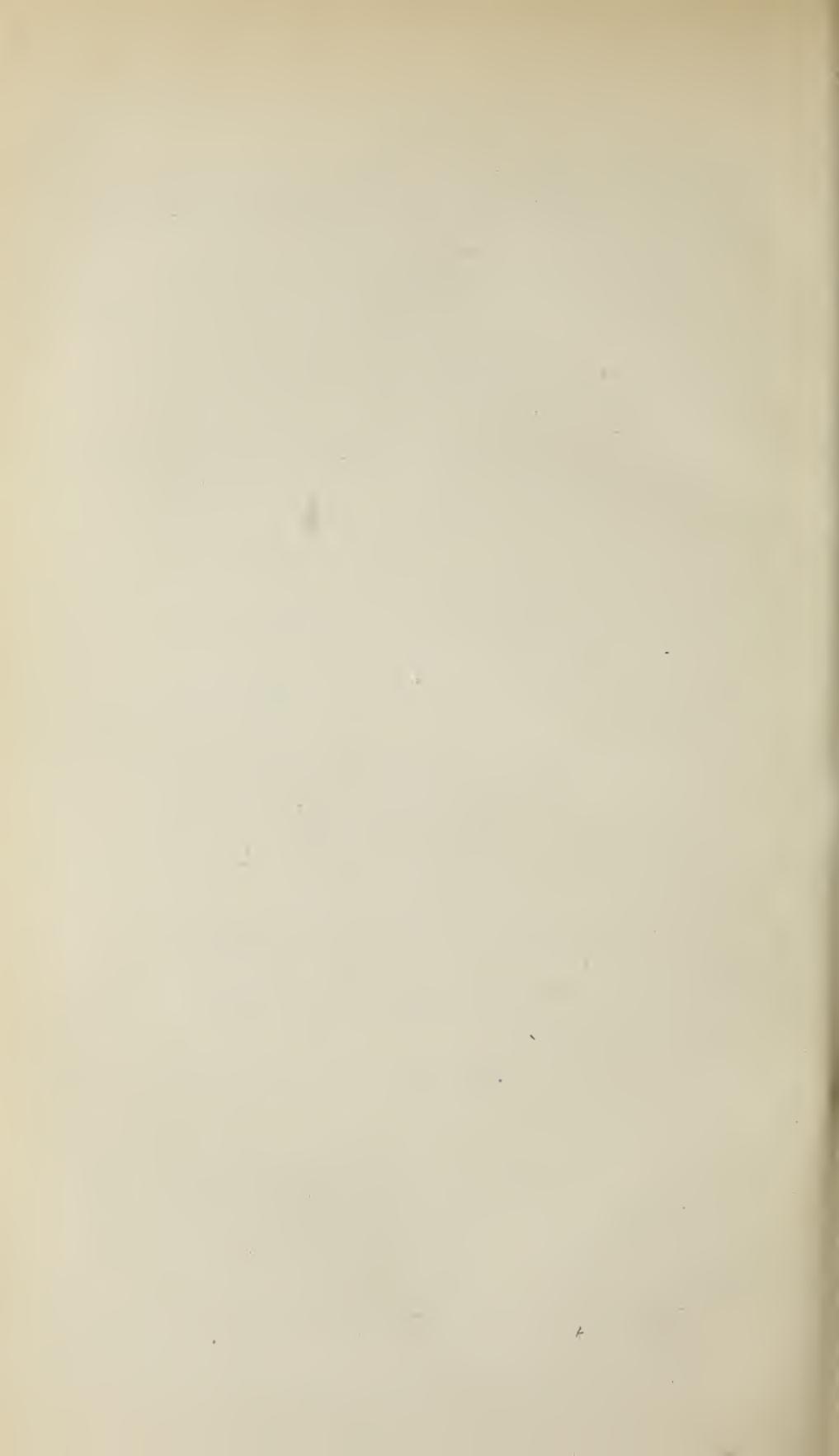
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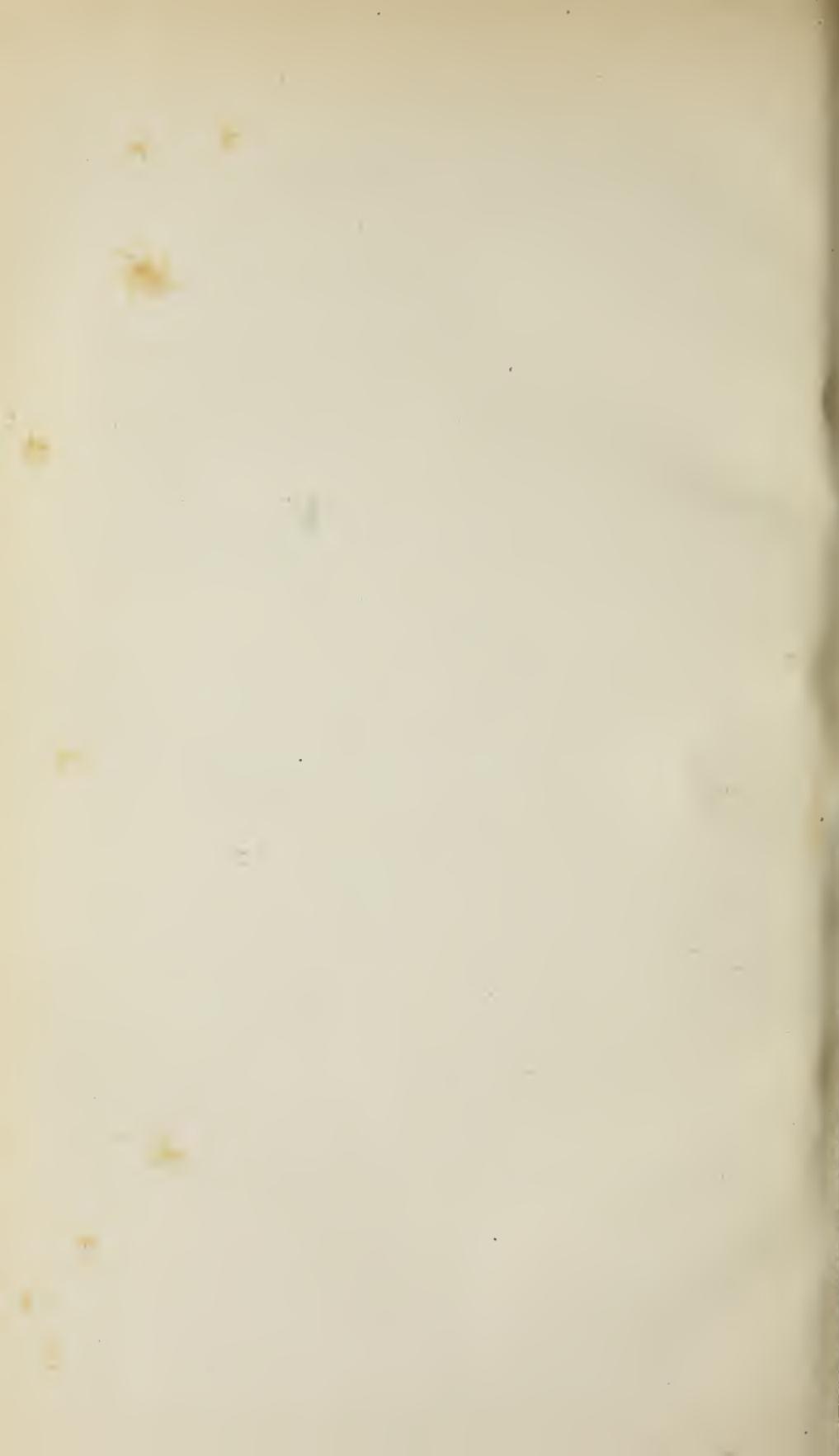
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(Continued from Vol. xxiv.)

Et in defu red^s tenⁱ nuper Gyllam Skynnere in Stallestrete ultra
v^s lev^s de J^e Kynge per an. iij^d

Et in defu red^s tenⁱ nuper J^s Balle senioris modo Th^e Shyrewyn ad
terminum vite pro iij^s per an. vj^s

Et in defu red^s tenⁱ apud* Alford quia ruinosi et nil inde levari
potest et jam remanet in manu H^ci Thursden pro dicto ten^o
reparando sumptibus suis propriis iij^s iij^d ultra iij^d receptis
de eodem Henrico pro redditu unius quarterii.

Et in defu red^s cotagii nuper J^s Brydde modo Th^e Strange, ultra
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Et in defu red^s cotagii in Walkote nuper Edⁱ Brayle ultra ix^d
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Et in defu red^s cotagii nuper Willⁱ Husbond ultra iij^s viij^d levatis
de Th^a Pelles hoc an^o ij^s j^d

Et in defu red^s tenⁱ olim Robⁱ Hayward ultra iij^s vj^d lev^s de
J^e Nycolle hoc an^o ij^s vj^d

Et in defu red^s cotagii nuper Rogⁱ Doly ultra iij^s ix^d rec^s de
Wil^o Faryndone pro iij^{bus} quarteriis hoc an^o xv^d

Et in defu red^s tenⁱ nuper Wilⁱ Abyndone ultra vj^s viij^d levatis
de eodem pro dimidio anⁱ vi viij^d

Et in defu red^s tenⁱ nuper J^s Ford ultra iij^s viij^d lev^s de eodem
pro uno quarterio hoc an^o x^s

Et in defu red^s cotagii nuper Wilⁱ Tropnyll ultra iij^s iij^d levatis
de eodem hoc an^o pro dimidio anⁱ iij^s iij^d

Summa xlij^s ix^d

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et in oleo empto de Petro Leddeburye pro lampade argenti in
ecclesia ibidem j^d ob.

Et in oleo empto de Andrea Beddeford pro dicta lampade hoc
an^o ut patet per parcellam super hunc compotum ostensam
ijj^s vj^d

* In the next roll it is entered, jam remanet in manu Edi Brayle pro xvjd per
an. pro edificacione.

Et in potacione in die compoti iiij^d
 Et sol^s Jⁱ Axbrygge pro emendacione librorum xx^d
 Et sol^s Jⁱ Lyncolne pro j poley* facto pro le canape† iiij^d
 Et eidem pro nayles pro le medelle‡ belle j^d
 Et domino Ric^o Strange pro trussynge medie campane viij^d
 Et Simoni Wexmakere pro j Jurnale erga Festum Nats^s Di iiij^d
 Et Gylberto Staynere pro vitriacione fenestre ecclesie xij^d
 Et Rectori pro candelis ad illuminandum cere iij^d
 Et Jⁱ Lyncolne pro j gemowe§ pro Almery|| vestimentorum cum
 clave ad idem ij^d
 Et pro le Judas candellis iiij^d ob.
 Et pro x libris et dimidio cere de novo emptis pro lumine thrabe
 et pro le Fonte tapere et pro cera Sepulcri et pro Jurnale
 empto, precium libre vj^d cum factura earundem vs iij^d
 Et pro factura de vij lib. veteris cere de stauro ad idem iij^d ob.
 Et Jⁱ Axbrygge pro emendacione missalis j^d
 Et pro portacione vexilli et torticis in diebus Rogacionum v^d
 Et Jⁱ Pompe pro factura unius benche ad hostium ecclesie j^d
 Et Jⁱ Veloure pro ij belle ropes xvij^d
 Et pro candelis in die dedicacionis j^d et pro j Jurnale eodem die
 iiij^d
 Et in campanis unguendis per an. iiij^d
 Et pro ¶ iij^s Awbys et iij Amesses suend iij^d
 Et** pro denariis Sceti Petri hoc an^o vij ob.
 Et pro locione vestimentorum per an xij^d
 Et pro custodia orrologii per an. iiij^s
 Et in pergamento empto pro rotulo compoti ij^d
 Et in stipendio clerici pro an^o isto xx^d
 Et in rewardo facto computanti pro jantaculo clerici compoti xij^d
 Summa xxv^s viij^d

* Pully.

† Of the altar.

‡ Middle.

§ A double-linked chain.

|| A cupboard. I incline to think it is a corruption of ye French *armoire* ; *aumbrey* is the recess in the wall used for sacred vessels, &c., not for *vestments*, as here.

¶ For sewing 3 Albs and 3 Amices.

** This item has not occurred for some years ; it comes regularly afterwards.

Et solutis Alicie Warderober pro j Astere* stone pro ten° Ri. Reede xvij^d

Et Th^e Horseley pro factura eorundem x^d et pro lyme ad idem ob.

Et Boryett de Bathewyke pro dc splicis emptis pro ten° J^s Wytcombe et ten° Tropnylle vij^d

Et ecclesie de Walkot pro pane benedicto pro gardino ibidem j^d

Et Jⁱ Dollynge pro j lovere faciendo in ten° juxta portam boriale quod T^s Pelles modo tenet vj^d et pro clavis ad idem j^d

Et pro xxj dosseris† et dimidio helme emptis pro ten° J^s Wythcombe et ten° J^s Tropnyll et ten° Th^e Strange et ten° Th^e Dodnynge et ten° J^s Nycolle, viz. xvij dosseris emptis de Th^a Ryve, et de J^e Lacocke ij dos^s et de Th^a Shyrewyne ij dos^s et dimidio, precium le dosserum iiij^d, vijs ij^d

Et Jⁱ Attekyns pro ij mille et duc splicis ad idem, precium le c j^d ob. emptis ad idem iijs ij^d ob.

Et eidem Jⁱ Attekyns operanti ibidem per xij dies capienti per diem vj^d ad th. vjs. Et Thome laborere operanti ad serviendum ipsum per eosdem xij dies capienti per diem iijs ad th. iijs

Et pro helme pro ten° nuper Margarete Crykett j^d

Et pro ccc splicis pro ten° nuper Rogⁱ Dolye emptis de J^e Attekyns precium le c j^d ob. iiij^d ob.

Et eidem pro splicis emptis pro ten° J^s Rynge ob.

Et Ji Attekyns operanti ibidem per j diem vj^d

Et Th^e laborere operanti cum eo ibidem iijs

Et Laurencio Herford pro uno hostio faciendo in gardino apud Walkott ad th. viij^d. Et pro clavis ad idem j^d

Et Ji Lyncolne pro hokes et twystes ibidem iiij^d ob.

Et pro una pecia quercus pro j dorne faciendo in ten° T. Baten j^d

Et Laur^o Herford pro settynge over de dicto dorne j^d

Et pro j seme spinis pro emendacione sepis gardini tenⁱ Ri Reede iijs

Et pro stakys ad idem j^d ob. Et W^mo Eylesbury pro factura earundem j^d

* ? Ashlar.

† *Basket loads*, which can be carried on the back.

Et pro ij pece quercus ad ten^m Rⁱ Baron vj^d Et pro iiiij tabulis de elme pro le punyon ibidem, precium tabule iij^d, xij^d Et pro nayles ad idem ij^d ob.

Et Andree Hardewyn carpentario pro factura eorundem ad thelonium v^d

Et pro j sacke lyme empto pro dictis diversis tens ad opus ecclesie v^d

Et W^{mo} Galwyne pro delvyngē et rydynge gardini tenⁱ nuper W^{mi} Abyndone xij^d Et eidem pro settynge d^cc tesyll* plontys iij^d

Et Jⁱ Wattys pro dictis plontys vj^d

Et Laur^o Herford pro emendacione de le gottere in cotagio Wⁱ Faryndone j^d

Et Th^e Glovere pro emendacione tenⁱ nuper Tropnylle modo J^s Pryor per ij dies ad th: vj^d

Et Jⁱ Lyncolne pro factura hokes et twystes fenestre camere ibidem v^d

Et Rog^o Arowesmythe pro factura j cere pro hostio aule ibidem ij^d

Et Jⁱ Strange pro wedynge de le tesyll in ten^o nuper Wⁱ Abyn- done iii^d

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Et debet cxiiij^s ij^d ob. unde solvit R^c Reede ut in regardo facto per parochiam ij^s Et sic debet claro exij ij^d ob. quos solvit super compotum. Et sic quietus recessit.

No 29.

A.D. 1461-2.

Compotus Wⁱ Kente et Rⁱ Reede . . . an^o Domini mil^{mo} cccc^{mo} lxj usque an^o Domini mill^{mo} cccc^{mo} lxij^o

REDDITUS ASSISE, *as before*. Incrementum Reditus, *as before, with, x^d receptis de novo redditu prati nuper H^{ci} Thursdone juxta Cornewell.*

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

Et de vj^s xj^d de denariis collectis ad lumen thrabe et ceram fontis ad Festum Pasche an^o isto.

*Teazel plants; for use in cloth manufactories. See below for *weeding* them.

Et de ij^s ij^d de candelis venientibus cum pane benedicto hoc an^o
 Et de executoribus testamenti W^{mi} Drayton vij^d
 Et de executoribus testamenti Th^e Somersett, viij^d pro classicis
 pulsandis xvij^d
 Et de ij ovibus receptis de legacione W^{mi} Yonge, precium ij^s vij^d
 Et de xx^d de legacione J^s Southe, Bakere.
 Et de xx^d de una scala vendita Hugoni Goldynge.
 Et de iiij^d pro pulsacione classicorum J^s Whytynge.
 Et de coopertorio recepto ex legacione Agnetis Whytynge.
 Et de j patella enea et j towelle receptis ex legacione uxoris J^s
 Nycolle.
 Et de j patella et j olla enea et j anulum argenti ex legacione
 Alicie Smyth.
 Et de vj^d receptis de uno busello malte ex legacione Wⁱ Yonge.
 Et de xx^s receptis de Th^a Whateley pro reparacione tenⁱ nuper
 J^s Whytynge.

Summa xxxvij^s ij^d

xvij^s viij^d (*This is added in the margin, possibly as the value in*
 et vj^d *money of the articles bequeathed.*)

Summa totalis recepte xiiij^{li} xiij^s ij^d ob.

RESOLUCIO REDDITUS. *Items the same, except that the first now runs,*
 In redditu resoluto domino Episcopo Bathonie pro langabalo
 domini Regis pro omnibus tens^s istius Ecclesie per an: iiij^s iiij^d
 ob. *(The King, here first mentioned, continues in succeeding rolls.)*
DEFECTUS REDDITUS. *(Some items in the former roll omitted; the rest*
 the same. Summa xx^s as against xlij^s ix^d in last roll.)

CUSTUS ECCLESIE. *(In addition to items for wax, torches, &c., as before.)*
 Et pro j lampade coram Cruce j^d et pro j corda ad idem ij^d
 Et pro j tapere cere coram Sepulcro continent iij libras xij^d
 Et pro settynge over de le Awbes iiij^d
 Et Jⁱ Lyncolne pro emendacione le bokell campane j^d
 Et W^{mo} Goorge pro shyttynge* de ij belle ropes ij^d
 Et pro j tapere cere coram Scta Trinitate continent iij libras xij^d
 Et in lavacione de le Corpes† per rectorem j^d
 Et Jⁱ Mydewynter pro ij belle ropes xvij^d

...

Summa xxxij^s viij^d

* ? Splicing.

† Possibly *the corporal.*

EXPENSE.

Et solutis Laurencis de Bathewyke pro factura muri in ten^o J^s
 Davye x^s vj^d
 Et W^{mo} Eylesbury pro factura unius Souche* in deto ten^o iiijd
 Et W^{mo} Clerke pro factura de le gotere in ten^o Rⁱ Reede, et pro
 plumbo ijs j^d
 Et David Chestere pro tegulando ibidem per caminum viij^d
 Et Jⁱ Hamptone pro petris tegulis ad idem iiijd
 Et eidem Johⁱ pro j tabulo pro dicto gottere ij^d Et pro clavis j^d
 Et Galfrido Carpentere pro factura ij scalarum ad th: in gross:
 ijs iiijd
 Et Jⁱ Turnore pro ij semes spinis pro parvo prato nuper H^{ci}
 Thursdone v^d
 Et Th^e Boryett pro factura sepis dicti prati j^d
 Et pro factura j^s muri in cotagio Wⁱ Faryndone v^d
 Et pro factura muri gardini Petⁱ Ledburye vij^d
 Et Jⁱ Hamptone pro lapidibus pro ten^o J^s Kynge vj^d
 Et Jⁱ Pompe operanti ibidem vj^d
 Et pro stoddes et virgis ad idem ij^d
 Et Jⁱ Courte transeundo versus Roode ij^d
 Et W^{mo} Walyshman pro iiiij dosseris argell† ij^s
 Et pro iij sacks calcis xv^d
 Et R^{to} Lacye pro v dosseris helme xxj^d
 Et Jⁱ Hamptone pro frestone pro camino W^{mi} Abyndone iiijs
 Et Jⁱ Pompe pro factura j^{us} muri ibidem ijs ij^d
 Et Jⁱ Attewode pro factura j^{us} somere‡ ij^d ob.
 Et in portacione ibidem iij^d Et pro xij C splicis ijs iiij^d
 Et solutis brokeman de Costen pro thachynge ij^s viij^d
 Et Jⁱ Courte operanti ibidem xvij^d
 Et Harbynge de Bathewyke pro iiiij dosseris helme xix^d
 Et W^{mo} Wydeman pro portacione dicta iiijd
 Et pro ij tabulis emptis pro le wyndebarge in ten^o Wⁱ Abyndone
 iij^d
 Et Jⁱ Pompe pro factura camini ibidem et muri in gross: ix^s
 Et tegulatori tegulando ibidem ad th: ijs vj^d
 Et Jⁱ Courte pro frythynge et daubyng in stabulo ad th: ijs

* A chimney shaft.

† White earth.

‡ Summer, *trabs summaria*, the main piece of timber which supports a building.

Et Ed^o Brayle pro j restere iiijd Et pro j alia pecia meremii jd ob.
 Et pro tyle pynnys et nayles jd Et pro tegulis ij^d Et pro feno jd
 Et pro j fenestra meremii iiijd Et pro iiij lynterns iiijd Et pro
 virgis iiijd

Et pro mease* iiijd ob. Et ij peciis meremii pro le gotere ij^d

Et pro rydynge tenⁱ predicti iiijd Et pro j sacke calcis vd

Et pro vj semes† argyll ijd

Et Jⁱ Hamptone pro j plaustrato lapidumⁱ ijs vd

Et Morice Carpenter pro settynge in j^{us} restere ijd

Summa lxiiij^s jd

ANNIVERSARIA, as before.

Summa omnium misarum et expensarum viij^{li} xiiij^s x^d

Et sic debent claro cxix^s iiijd ob. postea oneratur cum ijs de in-
 cremento redditus dimidii anni tenementi nuper Rⁱ Whyte
 modo in manibus procuratorum.

Et sic debent in toto vj^{li} xvjd ob.

No. 30.

A.D. 1462-3.

Mcccclxij usque mcccclxijj Compotus Robⁱ Batyn et Wi Kente.
This roll varies so little from the preceding one that it is needless to give it in extenso. There are a few new names—J^s Peryngcowrte; Thomas Brounchylde; W^s Evane; Th^s Byrde; Th^s Goose; Andrea Herdwyne.

Under CUSTUS ECCLESIE occurs, pro bavilacione‡ Crucis in die Corporis Christi jd

(The word and the feast are here found for the first time.)

Et pro j Froglokke empto pro fonte ij^d

Et pro j aspersorio Jⁱ Axbrygge jd

...

EXPENSE.

Solutis Jⁱ Pampe pro factura js steyre in ten^o J^s Pryour, et pro
 emendacione js ostii ijs

Et And. Herdwyne pro operacione in dcto ten^o per viij dies capiendo
 per diem vd, ijs ij^d

Et Rob^o Tylere pro reparacione super coquinam Wi Abyndone ij^d

* Materials of any kind: *Mes*, *mese*, and *messe*, are forms of the same word.

† A measure of 8 bushels.

‡ I cannot find the word, but imagine it must be *bajulacione*, i.e., carrying.

No. 31.

A.D. 1463-4.

Compotus Wi Walley et Robi Batyn mcccclxij usque mcccclxiiiij
(*No variations in the earlier entries worth recording.*)

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et solutis pro cordula ad sursum trahendum linthiamen* coram
crucifixo j^d

Et pro vj ulnis linthiaminis et iij quateriis pro le Awter clothes
et ad emendanda suppellicia ecclesie, precium le elle vij^d, iiiij^s vj^d
Et Rectori ad emendacionem j^s suppellicii iiiij^d

Et pro novo lumine empto erga festum Pasche ponderante xix lb.
dimidium, precium le lb. v^d ob., cum vij lb. veteris cere et
cum factura totius solutis Jⁱ Wexmakere viii^s iiii^d

Et pro j novo torticio ponderante xxiiij lb. de quibus viiij lb.
ecclesie et de nova cera xvj lb. empta de J^c Wexmakere
iiij^s viij^d

Et pro bavilacione vexillorum in diebus rogacionis iii^{da} ob.

Et pro bavalacione torticiorum in Festo Corporis Xti iidem

Et pro ryppynge et suppacione orfries† et lavacione ij^{rūm} albarum
ij^d

Et The Smythe pro j fyere panne ij^d

Et pro j bawdry† magne campane Ji Bryane viij^d

Et pro j corda magne campane solutis J^c Mydwynter viij^d

Et pro j corda parve campane viij^d

Et solutis J^i Wexmakere pro ij^{bus} torticiis ponderantibus

precium le lb. iiiij^d, xi^s viij^d

...

Summa ly^s vij^d

EXPENSE.

Et pro meremio et tabulis ad cotagium Phⁱ Stronge xii^d

Et pro i corda ad le lovere ibidem ob.

Et pro cc lathes ad idem ten^m et ten^m J^s Haynes ijs

Et pro vic tyle stones dictis tens^s vii iiii^d

* The *linen curtain* before the crucifix.

[†] Bands of embroidery, cloth of gold, &c., on vestments.

‡ The word is scarcely ever spelt alike—bawdrick, bawdericke, &c., &c.; *ye leatherne holding of the clapper.*

Et pro j m^t lathenayles deto ten^o solutis Jⁱ Mynwynter xv^d
 Et pro bordenayles hachnayles ad idem ij^d ob.
 Et pro xi burdyns mease xj^d
 Et R^{do} Kyppynge pro v busshellis lyme, precium le bushell ij^d
 x^d
 Et pro iiij busshel tayl* iiij
 Et W^o Elysbury pro cc quykfrytte† gardino nuper J^s Courte vj^d
 Et Rob^o Tylere operanti per xxix dies capiendum per diem iiij^d
 ob., x^s x^d ob.
 Et pro iij dosseris helme emptis de Agnete Goldsmyth ten^o Th^e
 Batyn xj^d
 Et pro bavilacione dicti helme j^d
 Et pro plastrato straminis empto de J^e Sextent pro stabulo
 T. Batyn xxx^d
 Et pro virgis ad idem ij^d
 Et pro ij^{bus} dosseris helme pro ten^o Th^e Strange viii^d
 Et pro iiij dosseris helme emptis de Laurencio de Bathwyke, pro
 ten^s Marg^e Downyng, J^s Hwysshe, et Wi Faryndone xvj^d
 Et Agneti Stronge pro lesynge straminis predicti iij^d
 Et pro ij^{bus} crampes ferreis emptis stabulo T^e Batyn cum clavis
 ad idem, solutis Jⁱ Lyncolne iiij^d
 Et pro Watyllis emptis de Ric^{do} Smyth ad idem iiij^d
 Et pro rerynge teeti dicti stabuli ij^d
 Et pro xxxij^c spykes, precium le c j^d ob., iiij^s iiij^d ob.
 Et Ric^o Smyth operanti super dictum ten^m per x dies, capiendo
 per diem v^d, iiij^s ij^d Et servienti suo capiendo per diem iij^d,
 ij^s ij^d
 Et pro tabulis hostio Philⁱ Stronge vj^d Et pro legges ad idem j^d
 Et pro tabulis pro le florynge ibidem viij^d
 Et pro iiij tabulis pro ten^o Philⁱ Stronge x^d
 Et pro clavis ad idem solutis Th^e Chawncelore vj^d
 Et pro ij^{bus} pecis meremii pro le interclose in cotagio Th^e
 Stronge iiij^d
 Et pro j hooke ad idem j^d Et pro factura dicti hostii et florynge
 tenⁱ dicti Philippi viij^d Et pro ij^{bus} tabulis pro j interclose v^d

* This word now occurs frequently—*slips of wood*.

† Live plants; quick-frutte, *i.e.*, *frutices*.

Et pro clavis ad idem j^d Et Hugⁱ Breknok pro factura dicti interclose xij^d
 Et pro ij^{bus} tabulis et clavis ad idem plurimis solutis iiij^d ob.
 Et pro tabulis pro le floryng cotagio J^s Hayne ij^s ix^d Et pro clavis iij^d ob.
 Et pro ij^{bus} peciis meremii occupatis in dicto cotagio ij^d
 Et Hugⁱ Breknok pro ryppynge dicti florynge et pro factura iterum xx^d
 Et Th^e Abell pro v^c latthes precium le c xij^d, v^s
 * Et pro j^c dossen zabuli ten^o Wi Turnere vj^d
 Et Nic^o at the Wode pro factura vij percarum parietis precium le perche v^d, ij^s xi^d
 Et pro ij^{bus} peciis meremii pro j^c byddynge beame et ad supportandum le cowpynne in ten^o Recⁱ Reede iij^s iiij^d Et Th^e Moote pro sarracione dicti pecii iij^d Et Galfrido Carpenterere pro suo opere ibidem iij^s iiij^d
 Et W^{mo} Weste pro ij^{bus} cariagiis zabuli ten^o Rob^o Baroun j^d
 Et pro j^c latthes que sunt in stauro xij^d
 Et Jⁱ Botelere pro factura j^{us} fenestre in ten^o Ricⁱ Reede viij^d
 Et pro qwyne† stones et lynturnes ac zabulo ad idem viij^d
 Et pro factura j^{us} herthe in ten^o Robⁱ Baroun cum omnibus materiis ad idem convenientibus xx^d
 Et pro stramine ad ten^m J^s Gregory j^d et pro j^c tabulo pro le lopehole ibidem ob.
 Et Ric^o Smythe ten^o Th^e Batyne per stratam‡ ix^d
 Et pro suo labore per j^c diem et dimidium viij^d ob. et suo famulo iij^d ob.
 Et W^o Clerke pro emendacione j^{us} guttere ten^o J^s Kynge cum sawdye ad idem vj^d Summa vli iij^s viij^d
 Et pro omnibus Anniversariis istius ecclesie per an: cum obitu J^s Bode, H^{ci} Thrusdene, Edithe uxoris eorundem xl^s vj^d
 Summa omnium misarum et expensarum xij^{li} xvij^s iij^d
 Et sic debent vij^{li} viij^s iij^d

* A repetition of similar repairs in other tenements.

† Quoin.

‡ Does this mean the street-front?

No. 32.

Compotus R^{di} Kyppynge et Wi Walley A.D. mcccclxv usque mcccclxvi.

REDDITUS and INCREMENTUM REDDITUS, *as before.*

RECEPTUS DENARIORUM.

Et de vj ix^d de denariis collectis ad lumen trabe.

Et ceree fontis An^o isto ad Pascham.

Et de ij^s j ob. de candelis provenientibus cum pane benedicto isto an^o et non plus quia j dimidium deficit ob missale.

Et de xij^d de legacione Agnetis Goldsmythe.

Et de xvij^d pro j pecia ferri vendita Jⁱ Hampton.

Et de xx^d de denariis receptis de locacione* Corone Regis ad festum Pentecosten an^o isto.

Et de xij^d receptis de W^o Momforte causa sursum reddicionis tenⁱ sui ex concessu parochianorum.

Summa xij^s x^d ob.

Summa totalis receptarum xj^{li} xij^s ij^d ob.

RESOLUCIO REDDITUS, *as before.*

DEFECTUS REDDITUS amounts to xl^s x^d *The items present no variations worth preserving, except:* In def^u red^s tenⁱ nuper J^s Balle senioris modo Th^e Scherwyn ad terminum vite x^s, quia reliquit dictum ten^m in manibus parochyanorum et ea de causa allocatur ei totus redditus hujus anⁱ

CUSTUS DOMORUM.

Et petunt allocacionem de exitu suo anⁱ precedentis ut patet in pede compotif precedentis li^s ob.

Et in M. petris tegulis pro ten^o Rⁱ Rede vjs viij^d Et in crestis xx^d

Et cuidam latamo pro ja fenestra ibidem firmando et ponendo vj^d

Et in j quarteria calcis vj^d Et in ccc tabulis emptis predicto ten^o reparando et solario tabulando vjs

Et Gal^{do} Carpenter cum suo serviente per iiij dies conductis ad thelonium pro dicto solario faciendo iiij^s

Et tegulatori conducto pro ij lovers faciendis cum les barchys‡ dicti domus puntandis|| cum calce xv^d

* I presume a fine at the letting of the King's Crown Inn.

† This compotus is lost.

‡ Coupling beams.

|| Pointing.

Et Laurencio pro dicto ten^o studdand breydand et ibidem iij
 stappys de lapide factis murum dictum plastrand per ij dies
 ad th: xv^d Et in lapidibus ad idem viij^d Et in virgis ad
 dictum murum emptis vi^d Et in stovys ad idem vj^d
 Et in clavis x^d Et in gomphis et vertenellis* pro hostiis vj^d
 Et in spinis pro sepibus gardini includendis xx^d Et in stakys
 ligni ix^d
 Et in factura layarum† viij^d
 Et in j^d gutture plumbi, ponderis cc dim: lb. precium lb.
 empto pro ten^o Wi Woodhulle xiijs xj^d Et in sawdyr ad
 idem iij^d
 Et plumbario pro dicto guttere ponendo iiij^d
 Et cuidam tegulatori conducto pro dicto ten^o per j^m diem re-
 parando ad th: vj^d
 Et in mees ad idem empto lij^d Et in clavis ad idem emptis j^d

 Et in uno herthe cum zabulo ad idem cariando et faciendo vj^d
 Et cuidam laboratori pro stodynge et breydynge et dawbynge xvj^d
 Et cuidam coopertori pro dicto ten^o reparando cum stramine et
 helme ad th: xiijs
 Et in vj^c spykys ad idem emptis ix^d Et in helme ij^d ob.

 Et in zabulo cariando ad ten^m Rⁱ Reede ut in xxiiij caragiis xij^d
 Et in ij stapulis ferris emptis ad idem ten^m ij^d
 Et Galfrido carpenter pro dolobracione‡ stipidum ulmorum cum
 suo serviente ad th: per j diem dimidium xvj^d ob.
 Et pro sarracione dictorum stipidum continentium iiij^c pedes pro
 c xij^d, iiij^s
 Et dicto Galfrido pro reparacione tenⁱ Th^e Brydd ut in j steyre
 et j enterclos walle; et pro repar^{ne} j flore tenⁱ Wi Wodehalle
 et j hostio in ten^o J^s Gregory, facto ad th: iiis v^d: et in
 gomphis et vertinellis ad idem vj^d et in clavis xvj^d ob.
 Et Thome labourer pro breydyn et dawbyng deti parietis ad
 th: x^d
 Et in virgis et studys ad idem vj^d

Summa vli xvjs xj^d

* Latches and bolts.

† Hedges.

‡ Hewing.

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

(For oil and lights, as usual.)

Et pro purgacione gutturum ecclesie jd

Et in ij parellys* de ij aubis suendis ij

ANNIVERSARIA, *as before.*

Summa xxij^s viij^d

Summa xl^s ij^d

Summa omnium expensarum xij*li*

No. 33.

Compotus J^s Clyffton et Rⁱ Chepmane A.Dⁱ mcccclxvij usque A.Dⁱ mcccclxvij.

No variation worth noticing in earlier entries, except under RECEPCIO
DENARIORUM occurs de ij^s ij^d denariis receptis de locacione Corone
Regis Bathonie Swayneswyke.

Under RESOLUCIO REDDITUS we find pro redditu resoluto Ballivo†
Bathonie pro langabulo domini Regis pro diversis tens^s ecclesie
per an: iiijs iiijd

CUSTUS DOMORUM.

Et solutis pro j shyde‡ quercus empto pro factura iius pentes|| et
ius palys in ten^o nuper Th : Abell modo Wi Bowchere js vijjd
Et pro hewynge dicti shyde et sarracione ejusdem et factura dicti
pentes et palys in gross : v^s j^d Et pro sarracione tabuli pro le
pentes xiiij^d

Et pro nayles ad idem iiiij^d ob.

Et pro settyngce de ii Elmes in le Elmhaye id

Et pro settynge de ij Limes in te Linnhaycij
Et Wmo Tylere operanti supra shonam Bi Beede ad th : vd

Et pro emendacione calcetis ad cornerium Ecclesie iiiij^{id}

*Much tiling done to houses, tiler vj^d a day. Pro dec tyle pynnes
pro omnibus tens^s vd pro iij sacke lyme xv^d pro ec pares tegu-
larum, et pro reparacione predicta xviiij^d*

* The parures, or apparells.

† The Bailiff is here first substituted for the Bishop.

‡ Piece cut off; evidently from *scheyden*.

|| Perhaps a pent-house and paling.

§ The causeway at the corner of the Church. It stood, as it does now, at the bottom of Brade-strete and Walcot-strete, probably with a raised causeway between the two.

Et pro j cera empta pro le spence Phi Strange iij^d

 Et pro factura calcetis coram clausura prati apud Walkote iiij^d
 Et pro lapidibus liberis pro camino faciendo in ten^o Wⁱ Brayle
 iiij^s
 Et pro cariagio eorundem ij^s Et pro jantaculo de le waynemen ij^d
 Et Jⁱ Smythe pro factura dicti camini vij^s

 Summa lvj^s cb.

CUSTUS ECCLESIE, *no variations of importance.*

No. 34.

Compoti Philippi Strange et Johannis Clyfton an^o domini M^{mo}
 ccclxvij^o usqu M^{mo} ccclxix^o

(No variation in earlier entries.)

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

Collections the same. Et de ij^s receptis de locacione Corone Regis
 Bathonie, et ad Merffylde ij^s

RESOLUCIO REDITTUS, *the same.* DEFECTUS REDDITUS, *the same, very
 nearly.*

CUSTUS DOMORUM.

Et computatur solvisse pro emendacione j^{us} goute in ten^o Robi
 Barone viij^d

Et pro emendacione de le thache supra cameram J^s Toggehylle
 viij^d

Et pro hapsys et staples ad ten^m Phi Strange iij^d

...

Et pro ij plaestratis petrarum tegularum vj^s viij^d

Et pro xvij dosen helme emptis pro ten^o J^s Wyttcombe v^s ix^d

Et pro cariagio dicti helme viz. pro ij plaestratis ij^s

...

Et pro locacione tenⁱ Rⁱ Carpenterij ij^d

Et pro j cera empta pro ten^o Marione iiij^d

...

Summa xlvj^s

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et solutis Alicie Draytone pro leddere* pro le bawdres cam-
 panarum xij^d Et pro factura dectorum bawdres viij^d

* Leather.

Et pro ij cereis emptis pro Sepulcre continentibus iiiij lib. premium
libre viij^d ob., ijs vij^d

Et pro ij keyes et j pecia ferri emptis pro campanis de J^e
Lyncolne vjd

Et pro v libris cere emptis pro le fonte et ad lumen thrabe
precium libre vijd, ij^s xj^d Et pro factura dictarum v librarum
cum xiiij^d libris de stauro ix^d ob.

Et pro emendacione cape cericis et ij tenyclys* xj^s

Et pro lynyngē dicte cape. vij^d Et pro wexcandell pro ceryngē
dicte cape ij^d

Et pro emendacione de le monstreſ viij^d Et pro j corda pro le
Canape j^d

Et pro j Jurnale de ij libris xvjd Et pro j surplyse de novo facto
xjs iiijd

Et pro j bel rope empto pro Orrologio xiiij^d

Et pro settynge over de iiiij Awbes iiiij^d

Et pro urguento empto pro campanis ungendis per an: ij^d

ANNIVERSARIA, *as before*, xl^s

Summa omnium misarum et expensarum xli xvij^d

Et sic debet claro vij^{li} xix^s x^d ob.

Et elegerunt procuratorem pro an^o sequente Ricardum Kyppynge.

(A gap of four years occurs here.)

No. 35.

1473-4.

† Compotus Ricⁱ Kyppynge et Robtⁱ Chapman procuratoris ibidem
a Festo Sanctorum . . . Virginum An^o Dⁱ Mill^{mo} cccclxxij^{mo}
usque ad idem Festum ex tunc prox^{mo} sequens An^o Dⁱ Mill^{mo}
cccclxxij

(The earlier entries present no variation worth transcription; Johannes Boriat, Joh^s Toghyll, and Thomas Orchard, are the only new names among the tenants.)

* A silk cope and two tunicles.

† The monstrance.

[‡] The writing and ink of this and the next roll is very pale and damaged.

CUSTUS DOMORUM.

Et computatur solvisse H^{co} Tyler pro factura *jus* Bawderyke *vj^d*

Et sol: Johⁱ Smythe pro emendacione de le clapere *ij^s*

Et sol: Ric^{do} Gaddepath^e operanti in novo tenemento per diem *v^d*

Et sol: dcto Ric^{do} operanti per *v* dies capiens per diem *iiij^d*

Summa *xx^d*

Et sol: Thome Sprage operanti ibidem per diem *v^d*

Et sol: Will^{mo} Mogge operanti pro *ijj* diebus et dim^o capiens per diem *v^d* Summa *xvij* ob.

Et Rob^{to} Chepman *xlvijs* *ij^d* ob. pro edificacione novi tenementi.

Et Galfrido Carpentere pro famulo suo operanti in tenemento

Hugonis Geffreys per *xv* dies et dim^m capiens per diem *xij^d*,

Summa *xv^s* *v^d*

Et pro meremio ad dictum opus *v^s*

Et sol: Johⁱ Smythe pro hokys et twystes *xvij^d*

Et pro clavis ad dictum opus *ij^s*

Et pro *v* cariagiis de Westynstone, precium le cariage *vj^d*, *ij^s* *vj^d*

Et pro zabulo dicti *tentⁱ* et novo viz. *vj* dossen, precium le dossen *vj^d* Summa *ij^s*

Et pro calce ad diversa tenementa reparanda viz. *vij* *ij^s* *ij^d*

Et sol: *j^o* tylere operanti super tenementum Ric^{di} Carpentere, ten^m Thome Sprake, ten^m Joh^s Wycombe et ten^m Ric^{di} Lacy, in toto operanti ibidem per *xv* dies capiens per diem *vj^d*, *vij^s* *vij^d*

Et sol: pro tyle pynnyngē *ij^d*

Et pro latthys *ij^d* et pro latthenayle *ij^d* ob.

Et pro mease, viz. *v* packys, precium le packe *v^d* Summa *ij^s* *j^d*

Et pro crastis pro dictis tenementis *xj^d* ob.

Et Sol: Johⁱ Smythe operanti in dicto tenemento in taske *ij^s*

Et pro *iiij^c* semes* ad faciendum stedys in tenementis dictis, et in tenemento quod Joh^s Boriat nuper tenuit *xvj^d*

Et pro *iij^{bus}* semes roddys ad faciendum le entercloce in tenementis dictis *ix^d*

Et sol: *j^o* dabare† operanti in dictis tenementis *ij^s* *j^d* ob.

Et sol: *j^o* latamo operanti in dictis tenementis per *x^{cem}* dies capiens *vj^d*, *v^s*

* The word *roddys* is probably omitted—rods to form the partitions of *steds*, or *rooms*.

† Dawber, *i.e.*, plasterer.

Et sol: jo laborario laboranti circa dicta dicta tenta in toto xxij^d

Et sol: Th^e Motte et socio suo pro undyrsettynge de ten^o nuper Joh^s Boriatt et emendacione de la Sydereson(?) in tenemento Th^e Sprage xvij^d et pro spykenaylles ad idem ij^d

Et pro j^d pecia meremii ad dictum opus iiij^d et ut in potacione j^d
Et pro v lockys ad novum tenementum xx^d

Et Johⁱ Smythe mason pro emendacione de la Pynyn in novo
ten^o iiij^d

Et Davidi Sawere pro sawynge de ee bordes ij^s

Et Galfido Carpentere pro dolacione* dicti meremii xvij^d

Et sol: pro bordenaylys et hechenayle ad novo tenemento (*sic*)
ij^s ix^d

Et pro xiiij^{cem} twystes et xij^{cem} hookyes et pro iiij^{or} stapulis in
toto ij^s viij^d

Et pro v tabulis ten^o Hug^s Jeffrey, precium le borde vj^d Summa
ij^s vj^d

Et pro lylternys† ad le wyndowys et le dore Hugⁱ Jeffrey xvij^d

Et jo Jachare‡ operanti super ten^m Joh^s Axbryge operanti per
iij dies, capiem per diem pro se et famulo suo ix^d Summa ij^s iiij^d

Et pro j^o loverborde§ ten^o Ricⁱ Carpenter ij^d

Et pro emendacione iiij^{or} Ser^s|| in diversis ten^{is} iiij^d

Et pro ja pecia meremii ten^o Hug^s Jeffreys iiij^d

Et sol: Jⁱ Markysbury pro factura de vj perche (*blank in*
original) precium le perche vj^d, ij^s

Et pro le Jemowys¶ viij^d

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et sol: in potacione in die compoti iiij^d

Et H^{co} Tylere pro factura j^{us} Bawderyke vj^d

Et Jⁱ Smythe pro emendacione de le claperis ij^s

Et pro iiij^{or} Jornellis j^o an^o ij^s viij^d

Et Jⁱ Smythe pro emendacione de le locke in the Towre j^d

Et pro cera empta ad trabem et cereum Fontis et pro j^o cereo
cum factura tocius cere erga Festum Pasche ix^s ij^d

Et pro candelis emptis pro luminibus ecclesie illuminandis ad

* Planing.

† Linterns.

‡ Probably a French word for *labourer*?

§ The *lover* was the open turret or lantern on the roof for escape of smoke.

|| Seres—bolts.

¶ Gemowys, a double-linked chain.

matutinas, et aliis temporibus cum candelis ad le Judas et pro candelis in die dedicacionis vij^d
 Et Andre^e Bedford pro oleo lampadum ardentium in ecclesia hoc an^o ij^s viij^d
 Et pro denariis S^{ti} Petri vij^d ob. Et pro custode orologii per an: iiiij^s
 Et pro bajulacione vexillorum et torticum in Festo Corporis Christi et in diebus rogacionum iiiij^d
 Et pro Frankincense j^o an^o ij^d
 Et pro lavacione vestimentorum et omnium linthaminum ecclesie per an: xij^d
 Et pro unguento empto pro campanis per an: ij^d
 Et pro jantaculo procuratoris et clerici xij^d
 Et dicto clero pro factura hujus Compotii xx^d
 Et pro percaminio empto ad idem ij^d
 Et pro ryppynge et resuacione iij Albarum ij^d

ANNIVERSARIA, *as before.*

(1475 wanting.)

No. 36.

Compotus Willⁱ Tylare et J^s Wydecombe 1476—1477.

(*No variety in early entries worth notice.*)

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

Et de vij^s ij^d ob. de denariis collectis ad lumen trabis et cereum Fontis in Festo Pasche.
 Et de ij^s ij^d de denariis provenientibus cum candelis et pane benedicto j^o an^o
 Et de xxvj^s viij^d receptis de Hugone Goldynge ex legacione Katerine Schyrywyne.
 Et de xx^d receptis de Joh^e Bedford pro ij^{*} precum.
 Et de ij^s receptis de Will^{mo} Tylare pro uno anulo aurio ex legacione Agnetis Stere.
 Et de uno anulo recepto ex legacione Constancie
 Summa xxxix^s viij^d ob.
 Summa totalis receptarum xijⁱⁱ xj^s ob.

RESOLUCIO, *as before.*

DEFECTUS REDDITUS, *in most particulars, as before.*

Summa xlj^s viij^d

* Blank in original, probably, *paribus*.

EXPENSE.

Et computatur solvisse Joh*i* Tornere pro j^o dossen et dimidio zabuli tenemento Joh*s* Tughyll ix^d
Et pro ij^{bus} cariagiis Westyn stane dicto tenemento xij^d
Et Joh*i* Smythe operanti in tasco in dicto tenemento iiijs viij^d
Et pro factura tabylment dicti tenementi vd^d
Et Joh*i* Tornere pro iiij^{or} loidis zabuli ij^d Et pro j^o sacke calcis vd^d
Et pro j^o belrope Thome Chaundlere xvij^d
Et pro iijs^{bus} clavis tenemento nuper P. Orchard vj^d
Et j^o latamo pro factura jus^s walle in dicto tenemento vd^d
Et j^o carpentario pro factura lyntryn pro hostio et pro fenestro ij^d
Et pro meremio ad dictum tenementum vd^d
Et pro j^o hyrdyll pro le Watyll ibidem ij^d
Et pro xxvij^d dossen helme emptis de Ric^o Lacy Th. Foxe et de Joh^e Wyldeschere ix^s iiij^d
Et pro xiiij^c spykys emptis de diversis hominibus, precium le c j^d ob. Summa xvij^d
Et j^o Jachare operanti super diversa tenementa iiij^{or} dies et dim: capiens per diem vj^d, ij^s iiij^d
Et servienti illo per totidem xvij^d
Et pro emendacione jus^s sepiis in tenemento Ric^{di} Lacy ij^d
Et Joh*i* Tornere pro ij^{bus} semes zabuli jd^d
Et Will^{me} Mogge pro emendacione jus^s Backe et Herthe in dicto tenemento ac aliis defectis in tasco vd^d
Et Joh*i* Parson operanti super tenementum Ric^{di} Lacy per diem vd^d
Et servienti illo per diem iiij^d
Et pro spinis de Gardino Ric^{di} Lacy ix^d Summa xxvij^s vj^d

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et solutis pro cera empta erga Festum Pasche et pro factura ceteri stauri cum le fantaper et bemelyte vij^s x^d ob.
Et pro lb. et dim^o coram Trinitate ix^d
Et pro lb. et quarteria coram ymagynem Scte Katerine vij^d ob.
Et pro Frankynsence j^o an^o jd^d
Et j^o homini pro emendacione orologii xvij^d
Et Joh*i* Axbryge pro emendacione vestimentorum dicte Ecclesie et pro Sylke ad dictam xiiij^d

Et Joh*i* Wexmakere pro iiiij^s torticiis ponderantibus lxv lbs.
 precium le lb. iij^d Summa xvij^s iij^d
 Et pro Jurnello j^o an^o ardente xv^d
 Et pro ja cordula pro le lente clothe j^d
 Et pro ja cordula pro pixside j^d
 Et pro portacione crucis vexilli et torticum in diebus rogacionum
 et in Festo Corporis Christi iiiij^d ob.
 Et pro ryppynge et resuacione quinque albarum v^d
 Et Rectori hujus Ecclesie pro Judas candelis et pro candelis in
 die dedicacionis vij^d
 Et pro olio lampadum j^o anno iij^s
 Et pro denariis Seti Petri j anno vij^d ob.

 Et Joh*i* Wydcombe iiijs xj^d quas (*sic*) fuit in excessu ultimi
 compoti. Summa xlvijs xj^d

ANNIVERSARIA, &c., as before.

No. 37.

(*This is the longest roll of all—190 closely-written lines in original.*)
 Comptus Ric^{di} Lacy et Will^{mi} Tylare, 1477—1478.

INCREMENTUM REDDITUS.*

Et de iij^s iiiij^d de incre^{to} red^s tentⁱ nuper Waltⁱ Reche pro vj^s viij^d
 modo Rob^{ti} Batyn pro x^s
 Et de iiijs iiiij^d de incr^o red^s tentⁱ olim Rogⁱ Hobbes una cum
 gardino nuper Joh^s Roche et cotagio Dion^{si} Dyare vocato
 Berehowse modo concessis Ric^{do} Rede pro xxiijs iiiij^d per an:
 Et de xvjd de novo redditu prati nuper Hen^{ci} Thrusdene juxta
 Cornewelle quia sic dimissus est Ric^{do} Rede j^o an^o
 Et de iiijs viij^d de incr^o red^s tentⁱ nuper Joh^s Witcombe modo
 Philⁱ Strong.
 Et de iiijs de incr^o red^s j^{us} tentⁱ nuper Willⁱ Carter modo Ric^{di}
 Carpyntare pro viij^s

* This is not a regular entry, but occurs only occasionally; the items are therefore introduced here, though the tenements and names of their occupants have mostly appeared before. They indicate improved value of the parish property. Where the same items recur, adding nothing to knowledge of prices, persons, or localities, it has been thought needless to repeat them.

Et de vjs iiijd de incro j^{us} tenti nuper Willi Walley senioris pro
vij^s levatis de Ric^{do} Oxford j^o an^o xij^s iij^d

Et de ij^s iiiij^d de incro^o jus^s tenti^s nuper Willⁱ Brayle levatis de Th^a
Kyppynge j^o an^o x^s

Et de iij^s de incr^o red^s tenti modo Ric^{di} Lacy nuper Tho^e Abell.

Et de vijs de incro jus tenti nuper Agnete Arowsmythe modo
Galfridus Carpyntare tenet per an :

Et de ij^s de incr^o red^s columbarii cum^r prato ibidem nuper Willi
Philippys modo Th^e Kyppyng.

Summa xxxix^s iiiij^d

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

Et de iij^d pro una pulsacione pro anima Ed^{di} Leyceter.

Et de iij^d pro alia pulsacione pro anima filii Joh^s Willschere
de Walcotte.

Et de iij^d pro alia pulsacione pro anima Joh^e Chauncelere uxoris
Thome Chauncelere majoris istius Civitatis.

Et de j^o par precum cum novem gaudiis argenti partim deauratis
et cum duobus annulis argenti deaurati, ac j^o apronne de fyne
clothe ex dono Elenore Goldynge.

Et de xx^d de gardinis nuper J^s Axbrigge et T. Sprake receptis
de Job^e Millward.

Et de duobus denariis pro porr' (?) cum ij^{bus} Stavys de Tesyll ex
dono J. Toghill remanentibus in gardino suo.

RESOLUCIO, as before. DEFECTUS REDDITUS, mainly the same, but the names Hens Flodyate, Chaundelere, Th. Geratte, Hen. Bidille, and W^s Monferaunt, are new.

EXPENSE DOMORUM.

Et computatur solvisse Joh*i* Haydon pro x dosyns helme pro
diversis tenementis iij*s* iij*d*

Et pro Jantaculo ejusdem i^d

Et Johⁱ Smythe mason pro labore j^s diei in emendacione j^{us} muri
stabuli ten^o Joh^s Witcombe vj^d

Et cuidam famulo servienti ei ij^{da}

Et pro iiii^{or} semys zaboli dicto operi ij^{id}

Et pro *ij*^{bus} dosyns crestes diversis tenis *ij*^s

Et pro papiro ad scribendum parcellas expensarum ob-

Et pro borde nayle ad emendacionem j^{us} hostii gardino Ric^{di}
Lacy super Abonam ob.

Et Rogero Ricard tunc ballivo pro amerciamento aque currentis
super viam ducentem Alvord iij^d

Et Johⁱ Taylour pro fodiendo de viij semys zaboli ten^o Ric^{di}
Oxford ij^d

Et Joh*i* Turner pro carriagio ejusdem zabuli iiijd

Et Johⁱ Smythe mason pro factura j^{us} pecie muri ten^o Ric^{di} Oxford
in tasco x^d

Et Johⁱ Turner pro j^o packe mosse ten^o Rob^{ti} Barne v^d

Et pro ij semys rynnesonde* (?) ten^o J. Millward et aliis ij^d

Et Joh*i* Personys laboranti in thacking super ten*m* Tho*e* Roche
per j diem et dimidiam ix*d* et famulo suo servienti ei vj*d*

Et j^o tegulatori tegulando et setting uppe de xv crestes super
ten^m Joh^{is} Millward, Ric^{di} Carpentare et Ric^{di} Lacy laboranti
per j diem et dimidiam vij^d ob.

Et Katerine Slugg, pro j^o seme Roddes ten^o Th^e Roche pro
emendacione j^{us} Watyll ibidem ij^d

Et J. Chappman pro dimidio M¹ spekes dicto ten^o vj^d

Et pro cc et dimidio spekes dicto ten^o iij^d

Et Phil^{po} Glaserd pro veteris lapidis (*sic*) occupatis ten^o modo
J. Strong et ten^o modo J. Roser ij^d

Et J. Turner pro alio pack mosse ten^o Rob^{ti} Barne et aliis ten^{is} v^d
Et j^o tegulatori operanti per iiiij^{or} dies super stabulum Ri^{di} Lacy,
ut in moseyng et poyntyng capiens per diem v^d Summa xx^d
Et J. Turner pro ii lodes rennesond dicto ten^o ij^d

Et J. Smythe mason pro factura xiiii perche muri

capiens pro le perche iij^d, iij^s vj^d Et dicto Johⁱ pro rydyng
eiusdem ij^d

Et J. Turner pro caryage j^{us} dosyn zabuli de Bychyng† clene ten°

Th. Stronge et ten^o J. Axbrygge v^d

Et Th. Roche laboranti per j^m diem ut in fodiendo ejusdem
zaboli iiij^d

* Infra. *rennesond*, possibly a fine sand, which would run easily through a sieve.

† This is probably intended for *Beechencliff*, a height above Bath where sand is dug.

Et pro j lode tegularum stones ten^o Rob^{ti} Barne iij^s
 Et Rob. Lacy pro v dosyns helme xx^d
 Et J. Parsonys laboranti super ten^m Th. Strong et ten^m Joh^s
 Chapman per ij^{os} dies et partem diei capiens per diem vj^d,
 xiiij^d
 Et Th. Roche servienti ei per totidem dies ix^d
 Et pro dimidio m^l cc et dimidio spekes dicto ten^o ix^d
 Et J. Wiltschere pro x dosyns helme ten^o J. Monferaunt et ten^o
 Th. Kyppynge iij^s iiiij^d Et pro jantaculo ejusdem j^d
 Et J. Turner pro cariagio dimidii dosyn zaboli ten^o J. Taylour
 pro emendacione ij flores camerarum ij^d ob.
 Et pro sclattes ad emendacionem dictis floris iij^d
 Et pro hack nayle eidem ob.
 Et J. Mogg pro labore j^{us} diei et in factura dictorum flores v^d
 Et pro dimidio c lathes ten^o Rob^{ti} Barne v^d
 Et pro dimidio m^l ccc tyle pynnys dicto ten^o ij^d
 Et pro ccc latth nayle iiiij^d ob.
 Et j^o tegulatori operanti per iij^{es} dies capiens per diem vj^d, xvij^d

 Et J. Wittcombe pro j pecia le tynber ad faciendum ij Gutteres
 ten^o Ricⁱ Oxford ac j entyclose ten^o Th. Stronge iij^s

 Et pro octo bordes querci expenditis super diversa ten^{ta} xx^d
 Et Galfrido Carpentare pro squaryng j^{us} pecie tynber laboranti
 per j diem vj^d

 Et pro j seme Roddes pro le enterclose tenⁱ J. Stronge iij^d
 Et J. Peryngcurte pro cccc spekes ten^o J. Munferaunt iiiij^d

 Et J. Gyse pro j seme Roddes iij^d
 Et Davidi Sawyer et socio suo pro sawyng j^{us} pecie tymbir ad
 faciendum ij Gutteres ten^o J. Smythe et alias gutteres, ac in
 enterclose ten^o J. Strong vij^d
 Et pro emendacione j^{us} cerei* ten^o J. Millward, et j^{us} hostii ac
 fenestre ten^o Ric^{di} Carpyntare cum rippynge et settynge j^{us}
 cerei ten^o nuper J. Toghill et aliis in ecclesia iij^d

* Probably *serii*, i.e., *serre*—a bolt or latch: *s* and *c* are often used interchangeably in these rolls of Churchwarden Latin.

Et Ric^{do} Rede pro ij^{bus} quercis ad faciendum j Copille cum per-
tinentibus tenⁱ J. Smyth mason ij^s viij^d

Et Galf^{do} Carpyntare et socio suo pro squaryng saweyng frameyng
et settyng uppe operanti per vj dies capiens per diem vj^d
Summa iij^s

" " " " " " " " " "

Et j^o laboratori pro stodyng frethyng et daubyng j^{us} poynyn ten^o
J. Smyth operanti per ij^{os} dies et dimidium x^d

Et Galf^{do} Carpyntare pro paryng hewyng et planeyng de iij^{or}
borde et v logges novi hostii ten^o Ric^{di} Lacy operanti per
dimidiā diem iij^d

Et pro dim^o c bordenayle dicto Hostio et pro settynge on de ij^{bus}
cereis ten^o modo J. Stronge et ten^o Ric^{di} Lacy ij^d

Et pro jº novo twyste cum factura de alio de stauro deti hostii ij^d
Et pro hacknayle deto hostio ac fenestre ibidem j^d

Et Ric^{do} Smyth pro navlyng hangyng et dressyng d

Et sic sicut per huius hanging et dressing ac toto apparatu
deti hostii ij^d

Et Ric^{do} Smyth pro settynge uppe ij loveres ten^o Ric^{di} Carpyntare,
et Ric^{di} Lacy ac parynge et hangynge j^{us} hostii veteris in
coquina dicti Ric^{di} ac parynge et hangynge j^{us} fenestri in
camera ibidem ij^d

Et J. Turner pro vij semys zabuli ad faciendum j penstone de
novo ten^o J. Taylour et j cogne fenestri scope* Ric^{di} Lacy
ijjd ob.

Et pro v semys petre dicto ten^o ij^d ob.

Et pro hachnayl et tacknayl ad faciendum ij^{os} loveres ten^o Rob^{ti}
Barner et ten^o modo J. Rosere ij^a

Et pro i*is* cordis dictis loveres i*is*

" " " " " " " " " "

Et J. Smyth mason operanti in tasco ad faciendum j penstone
de nova et remeneryng j^{us} tayster ten^o T. Taylour et alium
penstone ten^o T. Stronge de nova et j^{us} coyne fenestri scopo

* Schope—shop.

† Some local word used by builders; remaneryng seems to be *setting back*, from the French *remaner*.

tenⁱ Ri Lacy ac stoppynge jus foraminis scopo Robⁱ Barner
neconon aliorum diversorum defectuum ten^o J. Smyth xx^d
Et j^o laboratori pro fodio et factura jus thrye pro aqua bullente
ex oposita de la post tenⁱ Ric^{di} Lacy, operanti per j diem et
dim : vj^d

Et Ric^{do} Longman pro castynge de xxij li plumbi pro le spoute
jus gutter ten^o J. Smyth et labore de setting uppe ejusdem vj^d

Et J. Lavanderes junⁱ pro setting on ij thrasell' ten^o Rⁱ Car-
pyntare j^d

Summa vli vj^s viij^d

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et Rob^{to} Tylere pro emendacione defectuum super tecto fenestri
le rodeloffte iij^d

Et pro lathenayle eidem ob.

Et pro j^o bellerope magne campane xij^d

Et J. Smyth pro schyttyng jus rope 2ⁱ campane j^d

Et Thome Sprake pro xv^{cim} Judas pro le rodeloffte iiij^d

Et Rob^{to} Smythe pro factura iij standerys ferri et j rodde de
ferro cum iij flawedelices et iij rosys super le rodeloffte xvij^d

Et J. Saunderys pro emendacione jus rote parve campane ij^d

Et Ric^{do} Smythe pro hangyng iij campanarum de novo et emen-
dacione ij claperys cum toto apparatu iiij^s viij^d

Et pro j novo bauderyke magne campane iiij^d et pro alio belle
rope secunde campane xij^d

Et pro benedictone linthiaminis Ecclesie ex legacione iij^d

Summa xxxij^s iiij^d

ANNIVERSARIA, as before.

Summa omnium misarum et expensarum xij^{li} ix^s

Et sic debet iiij^{li} xij^s. Inde allocatur pro ten^o T. Geratte
et Hen^{ci} Byddell iiij^s; quia presentavit pleggios; et allocatur ei
xxvij^s que liberantur in compoto: et sic debet claro computatis
computandis iiij^{li}

Et elegerunt pro an^o seq: Will^m Tylere et Ric^m Lacy. Deliberatis
Will^o Tylere xxvij^s in manu in die compoti anⁱ instantis.

No. 38.

Comptus Joh^s Saunderys et Will^{mi} Tyler, 1479—1480.ARRERAGIA, x^{li} ij^s viij^d REDDITUS ASSIZE, *as before.*INCREMENTUM REDDITUS, *as before.*

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

..
..

Et de x^s xj^d receptis pro lignis de le Elmeheyes venditis Johⁱ Witcombe j^o anno.

Et de iiij^d pro una pulsacione pro anima Rob^{ti} Lacy j^o anno.

Et de xv^d pro lignis de dictis le Elmeheyes venditis Johⁱ Milleward.

Et de xx^d pro cc et dimidio tegularum venditarum Rob^{to} Batyn isto an^o

Et de xx^d receptis de Joh^e Axbrigge pro j^o almerio sibi vendito.

Et de xxij^s rec^s pro redditu eujusdem corone ecclesie j^o anno.

Et pro j^o par precum* cum ix gaudiis argenti parum deauratis et cum ij^{bus} annulis argenti deauratis ex dono et legacione Elinoris Goldynge.

Et de j^o apronde de bono linthiamine ex dono dictae Elinoris Goldynge.

Et de j^o anulo ex legacione Matildis nuper reliete Will^{mi} Tylere.

Summa xxvj^s j^d

Summa totalis receptarum cum arreragiis xxij^{li} viij^s ix^d

RESOLUCIO REDDITUS, *and* REFECTUS REDDITUS, *as before.*

EXPENSE DOMORUM.

Et computatur solvisse j^o tegulatori operanti super ten^m Phillⁱ Stronge in tasco per xvij dies, capiens per diem vj^d

Summa viij^s vj^d

Et Ric^{do} Lacy pro c lathis dicto ten^o xij^d Et dicto Ric^{do} pro ij crestes ij^d

Et pro cc lathis et dim^o dicto ten^o ij^s j^d Et pro ij^{bus} packes mosse x^d

Et pro m^l lathenayle dicto ten^o xiiij^d et pro bordnayle expendito ibidem iiij^d

Et pro takyng done le tegule quoquine ibidem x^d

* Rosaries, with silver-gilt beads.

Et pro settyng uppe de le tymbyr dicte quoquine et aliis
 operacionibus ibidem xxij^d
 Et pro rasyng de muris dicti ten^o xxij^d
 Et pro xij^{cim} dosyns helme dicto ten^o iiijs iiijd
 Et pro jo le pece ibidem querci v^d
 Et pro jo le planke pro le guttare ibidem iiijd
 Et pro ijbus dosyns helme et dimidio xiiij^d
 Et W. Mogge pro manu sua laboranti in daubeyng ij^s
 Et pro octodecim semys virgis ij^s
 Et pro strydynge* de le yerdes et schuppyng de spekes eorundem x^d
 Et euidam . . . pro factura le Watyll dicto ten^o xij^d
 Et pro iijs^{or} sackes calcitris dicto ten^o xvjd
 Et Johⁱ Smythe mason, pro factura de ijbus le chymneys ij ten^{is}
 in Bradestrete, laboranti in tasco xiijs^s
 Et dicto Johⁱ pro reryng j^{us} flore ibidem iijs^d
 Et pro factura j^{us} sepe dicto ten^o vij^d
 Et pro emendacione j^{us} hostii ten^o Ric^{di} carpyntare cum bordys
 et naylys vij^d
 Et Johⁱ Smyth mason in principio operis jd
 Et pro emendacione lignis apud Elme heye vjd
 Et pro factura eorundem lignorum ij^s
 Et pro emendacione meremii et squaryng ejusdem ibidem xiiij^d
 Et pro sawyng ejusdem meremii iijs^s iijs^d
 Et pro emendacione j^{us} sepis Sceti Joh^s Bapt^e ibidem deflecti per
 dicta opera jd
 Et pro cariandis de le tegulis receptis de Will^{mo} tyler in debitum
 ecclesie viij^d
 Et pro factura j^{us} sepis ten^o Ric^{di} Carpyntare vij^d
 Et pro emendacione alias sepis Ric^{di} Lacy cum spinis ad idem vjd
 Et Johⁱ Babur pro meremio de eo empto apud Yngliscombe ij^s
 Et pro x dosyns helme alio vice iijs^s iijs^d
 Et pro iijs^{or} dosyns zaboli diversis tens^s ij^s
 Et Jacobo Fissere^f laboranti per quinque dies et dimidiam super
 dictum meremium capiens pro manu sua xxij^d
 Et Rob^{to} Fissere^f et socio suo pro sawyng de le tymbre ij^s viij^d

* ? Stripping the rods and nailing the spikes.

† This is *Fischere* lower down. Names and words are continually varying in spelling.

Et pro esculent' et poculent' dictorum operum ij^s vj^d
Et Johⁱ Saunderes pro manu sua circa le opus ij^s x^d
Et Ric^{do} Bagge pro cariando de le tymber xvij^d
Et Johⁱ Hardyng de Bathwyke pro cariando de le tymbyr xx^d
Et pro ij^{bus} sackes calcitris xij^d
Et pro prandiis dietis le Waymene viij^d
Et pro meremio Johⁱ Wever ij^s vij^d
Et pro xi dosyns zaboli expenditis super diversa ten^a vs vj^d
Et pro ij^{bus} dosyns et dim^o petrarum dicto ten^o in Bradestrete xij^d
Et Rob^{to} Balle pro iiij^{or} crestes ten^o Philⁱ Stronge iiij^d
Et Johⁱ Smythe pro emendacione j^{us} foraminis prope cavum dicti
tenⁱ j^d
Et Will^o Carpyntare pro uno sepe gardino Ric^{di} Rede vj^d et pro
dimidio dosyn spinarum xij^d et pro stakes ad idem sepem vj^d
Et pro viij lodys petrarum de Hamptonyss quarra pro ij^{bus} cameris
dicto ten^o in Bradestrete cum cariacione ejusdem x^s viij^d
Et pro esculente dictorum carriorum viij^d
Et Th^e Gravelle de Yngliscumbe pro cariando de ij^{bus} lodis
tymbir ij^s
Et Johⁱ Saunderes et Jac^{bo} Fischere operantibus per viij dies circa
le tymbre capiens per diem v^d, ij^s xj^d
Et Rob^{to} Fischere et socio suo operanti in sawyng per iiij^{or} dies
xxij^d
Et Johⁱ Saunderes pro j^o guttere jacente inter stabulum Philⁱ
Stronge et ten^m Hugonis Witcombe iiij^d
Et Johⁱ Alynne pro j^a pecia elme v^d
Et Johⁱ Saunderes Junⁱ pro mundacione ij ten^{rum} in Bradestrete
iiij^d
Et Johⁱ Saunderes Senⁱ pro factura j^{us} fenestre cum pertinenciis
schope dicto ten^o xij^d
Et euidam fabro pro emendacione de le twistes, hokes, stapillis
dete fenestre j^d
Et Johⁱ Saunderes operanti per viij dies circa dictam fenestram
et muribus dicti tenⁱ ij^s xj^d
Et dicto fabro pro emendacione j^{us} cerei hostii dicto ten^o j^d
Et dicto Johⁱ pro factura j^{us} entreclose inter dicta ij ten^{ta} infra
xij^d

Et pro iij m^l et ccc spekis diversis ten^{is} ij^s ix^d
Et pro esculente carriando de ij^{bus} lodis helme ij^d
Et Johⁱ Were pro petris de eo emptis viij^d
Et pro j^o seme virgis pro stabulo Philⁱ Stronge ij^d
Et Johⁱ Saunders et filio suo operantibus supra dictum ten^m in
Bradestrete ut takyng done de le tymbir entreclose cum veteris
pertinenciis et setting uppe de eisdem a retro xij^d
Et pro emendacione j^{us} flore ten^o Hen^{ci} Flodeyatte ij^d
Et W^o Tylere pro ij^{bus} m^l tegularum xx^s
Et Johⁱ Personys pro manu sua operanti in thackyng per xj^{sim}
dies capiens per diem v^d ob. Summa v^s ob.
Et famulo ejus servienti ei per totidem dies ij^s ij^d ob.
Et pro iiij^{or} c spekes iiij^d
Et ballivo de Bartone pro v dosyns helme et dimidio xxij^d
Summa viij^{li} xvij^s ix^d

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et petunt allocacionem de potacione in die compoti iij^d
 Et de xiiij^d solutis cuidam plummer pro saudir guttour inter
 Ecclesiam et domum Wilⁱ Tylere et pro manu sua.

 Et de xvij^d sol^s cuidam famulo pro mundacione Imaginum et
 Crucis Eccle: et j^d pro potacione ad idem.
 Et de ij^s iij^d ob. pro iiij^{or} Jurnalibus et cereo coram ymagine
 Scte Katerine j^o an^o
 Et de ix^s iij^d pro cera empta ad lumen thrabe cereum Paschalem
 et parvum cereum fontis cum factura veteris cerei erga Festum
 Pasche j anno.
 Et de viij^s iij^d pro ij^{bus} torticiis ponderis xxxiiij^{li} precium le li. iij^d
 Et de vj^d Will^o Mogge, pro whitlymyng istius ecclesie j^o anno.
 Et de iiij^s Andr. Bedford pro oleo lampadum j anno.
 Et de iij^d Will^o Braile pro factura viij cruces infra Ecclesiam.
 Et de j^d pro emendacione ij Gemowys j^{us} Almerii Ecclesie.
 Et de ij^s iij^d pro reparacione cujusdam corone Ecclesie.
 Et de vij^d ob. pro denariis Seti Petri j^o an^o
 Et de iij^d pro settynge over de parruris iij vestimentorum j^o an^o

Et de xiiij^d solutis Andr. Bedfford pro j^o le belle rope campane.

Summa xlij^s iij^d ob.

ANNIVERSARIA, &c., as before.

No. 39.

Compotus Joh^s Saunderes et Rob^{ti} Chapman, 1481—1482.

Early entries as before. RECEPCIO DENARIORUM, as before.

RESOLUCIO REDDITUS, as before. DEFECTUS REDDITUS, as before.

Joh^s Gefferes and Joh^s Chetore are new names.

EXPENSE DOMORUM.

(*The same items recur continually.*)

Et solutis pro remocione j^{us} fenestre tenⁱ Phili Stronge iiijs
 Et pro factura j^{us} hurthe ten^o Joh^s Gefferes ij^d
 Et pro ij lapidibus pro le Pentys tenⁱ Ric^{di} Lacy et factura
 ejusdem x^d
 Et pro j^o scabello ibidem situato j^d
 Et pro potacione le playeres in recordacione ludorum diversis
 vicibus iiijs
 Et pro ij^{bus} busels frumenti ad idem ludum ij^s
 Et Waltero Comyar pro ligno ad faciendum scrinium dicto
 tempore viij^d
 Et Johⁱ Slugg seniori pro pane et floribus ad idem v^s vj^d
 Et pro ij dosyns servicie ad idem ludum iijs iiijs
 Et Rob^{to} Chapman pro caseo ix^d et Joh^e Guntschere pro caseo
 iiijs
 Et Ric^{do} Tanner pro pelles ad idem ludum xx^d
 Et Will^{mo} pro staynyng diversis utensilibus pro dicto ludo
 ordinatis iijs
 Et Johⁱ Fowler pro cariando le tymbe* a cimiterio dicto tempore
 ludi vd
 Et Johⁱ White† bellyot' diversis vicibus pro solucione retent'
 majoris summe xiijs iiijs
 Et euidam glasyare pro renovacione eujusdam fenestre occidentalis
 vj^s j^d

* Whether this is *tymber*, or *tymba*, a *tomb*, seems doubtful; but one does not see the connexion between the play and a tomb.

†? A payment of the larger part of a bill still owing to the bell-founder.

Rectori ecclesie istius pro lathys et clavis ten^o Will^{mi} Brayle vd
Et Will^{mo} Mogge pro daubyng*e* ij poynnynes tenⁱ Phili Stronge
et Joh^s Hille ac unius muri ten^o modo Joh^s Stronge tanner iij^s
..
Et pro pane benedicto et candelis ad Walcotte jd
Et Johⁱ Saunderes pro factura domus orologii et lapide zabolo et
clavis ac settyng uppe dicti orologii vjs viij^d
Et pro factura ij poynnyns et j^{us} pecie muri laboranti in tasco iij^s
Et Johⁱ Poulesame de Hamptone pro ij quarteriis Brasii* xs
Et pro correo le bauders campanarum vd
..
Et Hen^{co} Flodezatte pro cariando ligno vd
Et Johⁱ Gybbone pro j seme dicti ligni iij^d
Et Edw^{do} Brawtone pro viginti et j^o li. ferri et factura ejusdem
cuidam fenestre ten^o Ric^{di} Lacy xxj^d
Summa iiij^{li} xxij^d

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

The same as before, except the following:

Et in duobus Ropys ad campanas xvij^d

Et in j lyne campane sancte j^d ob.

Et in correo Willmo Pope pro campanis j^d ob.

Summa xxvij^s iij^d ob.

ANNIVERSARIA as before, with the addition, ut patet per Rentale obituum istius ecclesie, which is the first notice of any such document.

No. 40.

Compotus Rob^{ti} Chapman et Ric^{di} Hurste 1484—1485.

Early entries as before.

RECEPTUS DENARIORUM. *All as in No. 38, with these additions:—*

Et de j^o annulo ex legacione Ric^{di} Batyne de Bathwike.

Et de alio annulo ex dono Agnetis Axbrigge.

Et de iij^d pro classicis pulsandis pro anima Ric^{di} Porter j^o anno.

Et de iij^d ex dono uxorij Joh^s Rundale senioris ad nostras campanas j^o anno.

Et de xij^d pro corona† conducta Regi attumnali hoc anno.

Et de iij^d datis dictis campanis ex extraneo.

Et de iiijd receptis pro j^o le creste et calcitre venditis.

* Malt,

† Vide Introduction, p. xv.

RESOLUCIO and DEFECTUS REDDITUS, as before.

Joh^s Busch and Simones Sammon are new names.

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et solutis pro x saccis calcitris expenditis super ecclesiam iiij^s ij^d

Et pro vjc lathys ad idem operibus ecclesie iiij^s

Et alio vice pro octo saccis calcitris ad idem ecclesiam iijs

Et Johⁱ Langmane pro plumbo ad reparandum j^m le gutter ecclesie iiij^d

Et pro diversis clavis ad idem opus iij^d

Et pro renson'* ad idem iiij^d

Et pro pargettyng murorum ecclesie ij^d

Et pro iij elles linthiaminis et j le quart ad faciendum suppellicium clero parochiali ii^s ij^d

Et cuidam famule pro factura ejusdem suppellicii ix^d

Et pro settyng on de paruris iij aubes iij^d

Et duobus tegulatoribus pro manu sua in tegulando ecclesiam laborantibus in tasco xxij^s viij^d

Et pro j le plancke ecclesie ij^d et pro lathenayle ad idem opus iijs vj^d

Et pro frangeynge de diversis banarclothes ecclesie xiiij^d

Et pro carriagio campane Bristol' xvj^d

Et alio vice pro cariando dicte campane domum ij^s

Et pro expensis in cariando dicte campane iiij^d

Et pro j^o equo conducto per iij dies Bristol' in negociis pro campana xij^d

Et Johⁱ White pro castynge ejusdem campane xl^s

Et pro cibaria diversis famulis in tempore pendendi dicte campane in campanile xij^d

..

..

Et pro duobus lodis albarum tegularum ad reparandam ecclesiam viij^s

Et pro pane et servicia operariis circa campanas alio vice ij^d

Et pro j^o novo torticio ponderis xx^{li} vs

Et pro reparacione le herse ecclesie iij^d

..

* ? Resin.

EXPENSE DOMORUM.

Et petunt allocacionem pro ij^{bus} dosyns crestes expenditis super diversa tenementa xvij^d

Et pro vij sackys calcitris* expenditis super dictum ten^m iij^s, et pro reparacione diversarum calcitrum ex oposito ten^{is} Ric^{di} Lacy, Ric^{di} Oxford, Ric^{di} Rede et aliorum xj^s iiiij^d Et pro zabulo xvj^d

Et pro uno cereo cum clavis ad ten^m nuper Th^e Boode iij^d

Et pro vj c spekes expenditis super diversa ten^a vj^d

..

Et pro labore sex dierum in stackynge Johⁱ Person iij^s

Et pro labore famuli sui servantis ei per totidem dies xxj^d

Et pro j^o clave cum duobus gemowys ten^o Joh^s Busche iij^d

Et pro tribus gilmys (?) fenestris tenⁱ Joh^s Clerke iij^d ob.

..

Et pro tegulacione et calcitre ten^o Ric^{di} Lacy facta per H. Hurste viij^d

Et pro ij li. saudir ten^o Ric^{di} Oxford pro le guttar et manu Joh^s Langman ibidem cum ja mensa† ad idem opus ix^d

Et pro squarynge j^{us} le elme in Elmehayes iiiij^d

Et pro quinque semys virgarum ad reparandum diversa ten^a xv^d

Et pro ja pecia meremii pro ij scannis‡ ad hostium tenⁱ Ri Lacy iiiij^d

Et pro reparacione j^{us} cape ecclesie vj^d

Et pro jo novo hostio ten^o Th^e Roche facto xij^d

Et pro stodys jo le poynnyne dicto ten^o ij^d et pro clavis ad idem le poynnyne j^d et pro zabulo ad idem opus iij^d

Et pro bredynge et dawbeynge ejusdem le poynnyne iij^d

Et pro renovacione j^{us} corone ecclesie ut in diversis coloribus et auro ad idem cum manu pictoris ij^s v^d

Et pro reparacione j^{us} sepe gardino Ric^{di} Lacy ut in spinis et ligno pro stakis cum factura ejusdem sepe ij^d

Summa liij^s iij^d ob.

ANNIVERSARIA, &c., as before.

* Calcetris seems used for calcetis—stones for pitching paths—and also (as here) for the paths themselves.

† Probably a gutter-board?

‡ Probably scannis, benches.

No. 41.

A.D. 1485-6.

Comptus Rob^{ti} Chapman et Joh^s Saunders a Festo undecim
millium Virginum anno regni regis Henrici Septimi primo
usque idem Festum extune proximo sequente, anno dicti regis
Hen^{ci} Sept^{ti} secundo etc.

REDDITUS ASSISE and INCREMENTA REDDITUS, *as before*.

RECEPTIS DENARIORUM, *as before, except the following:*

Et de vj^s viij^d ex dono Stephani Coke ad campanas.

Et de xij^d ex dono Joh^s Wattes ad campanas.

Et de iiij^s pro classicis pulsandis pro anima Joh^e Tylere per iiij^r
septimanas.

Et de xvij^s provenientibus de servicia vendita.

Et de xvj^d pro corona conducta Regi Attumnale.

Et de xij^d ex dono Joh^s Clerke wever ad campanas.

Et de ijs ix^d pro ja patella vendita ex dono Hugonis Goldynge.

Et de alia parcella (*sic, but it must be* patella) ex dono dicti
Hugonis pondere ix li. ad campanas.

...

RESOLUCIO REDDITUS and DEFECTUS REDDITUS, *mainly the same.* Th^s
Lynsey *is a new name.*

CUSTUS ECCLESIE, *the same, with these additions:*

Pro reparacione fenestre ecclesie de le glasse xvij^d

Et pro jo le Bolster magni campane de ferro iiij^d

Et Ric^{do} Glover pro letherhing ad faciendum le bauderyke cam-
pane x^d

Et pro reparacione j^{us} le claper campane xiiij^d

...

Et pro cera empta cereis fontis et sepulcri Domⁱ nostri Jhesu
Christi erga festum Pasche iijs vij^d ob.

Et pro ij tortieis de novo factis ponderis xlj li. precium le li.
ij^d ob. Summa xij^s iij^d

Et pro octo elles et dimidio linthiaminis pro jo suppellicio rectori
precium le elle xij^d, viij^s vj^d

Et pro reparacione veteris suppellicii pueris iiij^d

...

...

Et Joh*i* White pro pecuniis a retro existentibus pro campanis
lvij*s* iiij*d*

Et pro ij parvis cordis magne campane ij*d*

Et Joh*i* Saunderes pro cariendo le claper magne campane et
reparacione ejusdem viij*d*

Summa v*li* xv*j*^s j*d*

EXPENSE DOMORUM. (*Many entries of repairs, but offering no new information as to prices, &c., therefore omitted.*)

Et pro sawyng*e* meremii de propriis arboribus in Elmehayes
ij*s* iiij*d*

Et pro pane benedicto cum candelis pro gardino jacente in
Walcott ij*d*

No. 42.

A.D. 1487-8.

Compositus Joh*s* Saunderes et Rob*ti* Chapman a*o* Hen. viij iiij*o* —
iv*to* etc.

(*Early entries as before.*)

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

Et de x*d* pro corona conducta Regi Attumnali j*o* an*o*

Et pro j*o* anulo ex dono Will*i* Burtone.

Et de ij*s* pro j*a* patena ex dono Hugonis Goldynge.

Et de ij*s* pro j*a* olla ex dono Joh*s* Witcombe.

Et de v*s* pro j*a* toga ex dono Matilde Stronge.

RESOLUCIO REDDITUS, as before. **DEFECTUS REDDITUS, as before.**

Will*s* Jony*s*, Joh*s* Danyel, Ric*s* Button, *new names.*

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et pro j*a* corda ad lentcloth j*d*. pro j*o* le lyne empta pro campanis

xv*j*^s

Et pro alia corda empta ad orelogium xv*j*^d

Et pro parva corda ad le peyes orelogii iiij*d*

Et pro reparacione j*us* le claper campane viij*d*

Et pro stayneyng j*us* linthiaminis summo altari x*d*

Et pro j*o* le Wyre et ij stapulis ad idem iiij*d*

Et pro jo le scheffte* et penttynge ejusdem ad portandum crucem
iiij^d

Et pro ij elles linthiaminis ad faciendum ij tuelles ecclesie xvij^d

EXPENSE DOMORUM.

Et petunt allocacionem pro carriando le tymber pro necessitatibus
ecclesie et tenementi Will^{mo} Saundères xij^d

Et pro cibario in carriando le tymber iij^d

Et pro hewyng dictum le tymber in campo viij^d

Et pro sawyng le tymber Adamys et socio suo in cibario iij^d

Et pro calcitre ten^o modo Wi Jonys, et aliis tens^s diversis vicibus
ij^s iij^d

Et pro manu ij masons operantium circa caminum Wi Jonys per
ij dies ij iij^d et pro labore j^{us} famuli servientis dictis le masons
totidem dies viij^d

Et pro ij dosyns crestis emptis apud Bristoliam diversis tens^s xvij^d

Et pro listyng hostii occidentalis ecclesie ijd

Et pro reparacione diversorum defectuum et in factura de novo
j^{us} camini ten^o modo Wi Jonys vj^s viij^d

Et pro novo schale† nomine j^{us} steyre dicto ten^o viij^d

Et pro jo novo schale ecclesie ijs

Et pro diversis twistes et hokes fenestris camere et stabuli R^{di}
Lacy ijd

Et pro jo le planke et ja mensa le manger cum clavibus ad idem
et manu operarii dicto stabulo vjd

Et pro here‡ lyme soluto Ric^{do} Hursti ijs

No. 43.

A.D. 1490-1.

Compotus Wi Jonys et Ric^{di} Lacy A^o Regis Henⁱ Septi sexto—
septimo.

(Early entries as before.)

* Shaft, *i.e.*, staff, for elevating the cross in procession, and painting it.

† Scale, stair.

‡ Hair.

RECEPTUS DENARIORUM.

Et de viij^d pro corona conducta Regi Attumnali j^o anno.
 Et de j^d olla de pewtere ex dono Rob^{ti} Balle sens^s
 Et de j^o tapicio viridis coloris cum lyneynge de ciliquo* ejusdem
 coloris ex dono Will^{mi} Longe nuper rectoris de Prestone.
 Et de j^o par precum de Jete cum undecim gaudiis argenti et
 xj^{cim} petris de coralle ex legacione matris domini Will^{mi} Cliffton
 nuper decesser.

Et de j^o anulo ex dono Agnetis Turner de Bristow.

RESOLUCIO DENARIORUM, *as before, with this addition:*

Et solvisse Isabelle Bedford pro quadam domo nuper vocata
 Horsmylle vj^d

DEFECTUS REDDITUS, *as before.*

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Pro papero et scriptione diversarum parcellarum expensarum
 ecclesie iij^d

Et pro reparacione pixidis et viol' argenti iij^d

Et pro dimidio pelle de terreo le hunger (?) pro factura le bau-
 dericke iij^d

Et pro zonis vestimentorum ecclesie iij^d

Et pro ij torticiis ponderantibus xxxiij^{li} precium le li. iij^d, viij^s

Et pro restitucione Amicie Veyreoke pro sede sua relicita iiij^d

Et pro custodiendo sepulcri domini nostri Jhesu Christi in festo
 Pasche j^d

Et pro iij elles linthiaminis precium le elle x^d, ijs vj^d

EXPENSE DOMORUM, *mainly the same—work on buildings, &c.*

Et pro rydynge et mundacione campaniis xij^d

Et pro fellyng done ij arborum in le helmehayes ij^d

Et pro stopynge le scafole hokes ten^o Joh^s Gafferes j^d

Et pro squarynge et hewynge ij arborum in helmehayes xij^d

Et pro manu j^{us} famuli laborantis ten^o Ri Lacy per viij dies in
 terynge j^{us} flore et lathynge j^{us} tecti camere ac cilynge ejusdem
 ijs iiij^d

Summa iij^{li} xvjs x^d ob.

*? Cilicio, hair-cloth.

No. 44.

A.D. 1493 4.

Compotus Th^e Chapman Wi Jonson A^o Regis Hen^{ci} Septⁱ post
conquestum Anglie octavo usque nono etc.

(*Early entries as before.*)

RECEPTUS DENARIORUM.

Et de xx^d de W^o Kentt pro j^o par precūm j^o an^o
Ex de xij^d de Stef^o Coke pro classicis pulsandis pro anima patris
uxoris ejus.
Et de iiij^d receptis pro corona conducta ad Salford j^o an^o
Et de xvij^d ex legacione Wi Vowlere j an^o
Et de xij^d receptis de Rege Attumnali pro corona ei conducta j an^o
Et de iiij^d de quodam homine Bristollie pro classicis pulsandis.
Et de v^s receptis de Rob^{to} Chapman pro j^o vestimento vocato le
Mende* ex dono Alicie Tombyns.

CUSTUS ECCLESIE, *mainly the same.*

Et pro una cord Canapio j^d
Et pro ij tuallis et linthiamine ad reparandum vestimenta xiiiij^d
Et pro reparacione orelogii vj^s viij^d
Et pro factura unius navis argenti Thome Goldsmythe v^s viij^d
Et pro factura unius le herse de novo xij^d
Et pro hokes twistes gemowes et aliis rebus necessariis in cam-
panis x^d
Et pro labore cujusdam hominis in trusynge and mendynge cam-
panis ij^s ij^d

Et pro le smoke penyns solutis j^o anno ij^d

EXPENSE DOMORUM, *many repairs of tenements, hedges, gardens, &c.*

Et pro ij lodes frestone ten^o le Crekete et aliis ij^s
Et pro carriando ij lodes petrarum xvj^s
Et pro ij lodes petrarum de Weston dicto ten^o xvij^d
Et pro ij lodes petrarum xij^d et pro fodacione ejusdem ij^d

* A kind of pendant sleeve. “Curta et arta vestimenta cum quadam menda
circa cubitum dependente.” (Chronicon Aulæ Regiæ.)

Et pro iij^d tegulis de hanam'* ten^o Ric^{di} Rede et Ric^{di} Lacy
xj^s iij^d

Et pro manu Joh^s Saunderes pro bredyng^e et wasseyng^e dicto
ten^o le Crekete vj^d

Et pro quinque c lathe nayles et ij c bordenayle dicto ten^o xvj^d

Et pro c de hachenayle iij^d et carriando et costis eorundem de
Bristolia viij^d

Et pro xij c spekes Thome Bobchyne xiiiij^d

Et pro mensa et meremio Rob^{to} Chapmane v^s iij^d

Summa vj^{li} xiiiij^d ob.

No. 45.

A.D. 1494-5.

Compotum Th. Chapman et Wⁱ Filice A^o Regis Hen^{ci} Septⁱ
nono usque x^{mo}

(Early entries the same.)

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

Et de x^d receptis de Rege Attumnall pro corona ei conducta j^o an^o
Et de ij^d de Elenore Dyer pro sede sua in ecclesia.

Et de iij^d de Egidio Dolman pro classicis pulsandis.

(Five similar entries).

RESOLUCIO REDDITUS as before, except this variation—

Et solvisse Isabelle Bedfford pro quadam domo vocata Horsmyll
nuper modo A dyng^e howse per an. durante vita ejus vj^d

In DEFECTUS REDDITUS occurs; et in defectu redditus nuper stabuli
apud Alford modo vocati A dyng^e howse, ultra xx^d receptis
de Roberto Batyn j^o an^o iij^s

CUSTUS ECCLESIE, chiefly the same. Et pro ij cereis pro
pixide et vasa crismatis xiiiij^d et pro mundacione instrumenti
lampadis pendentis ij^d

EXPENSE DOMORUM, mostly as before in kind and cost.

Et pro manu Joh^s Sym laborantis per iij dies in reparacione
divisorum defectuum xvij^d et pro iij mens' solutis dicto
Johⁱ vj^d

* ? Hampton—it occurs several times; from the cost they must have been very large tiles. Sometimes the word is written Hanam. Perhaps stone tiles were dug at Hanham near Bitton. It must mean here *four loads* of tiles.

Et pro factura j^{us} muri ten^o apud finem ville viij^d

Et pro j^o cereo ten^o nuper Wi Maggis ij^d

Et pro manu j^{us} le mason laborantis ten^o modo Th. Heith per iij dies xvij^d

Et pro ja pecia meremii pro jo le guttur ten^o Wi Jonys ij^s viij^d

Et pro hewyng dictum le pece meremii et leyyng ejusdem le gutter iiij^d

Et pro manu ij le masonys laborantium per xix dies in factura j^{us} le ponyn stabulo Th. Heithe et emendacione aliorum defectuum ibidem et famulo servienti eis in tasco xij^s x^d

Et pro helme et spekes ten^o Milys Yrisman* solutis Th. Weste xv^d

Et pro smowke ferdynges ij^d

No. 46.†

A.D. 1499—1500.

Compotus Joh^s Millwarde et Th. Batyn sens^s 14^{mo} Hen. viij.—
15^{mo}

(*No variations of importance in any of the entries.*)

Joh^s Godeynow, Will^s Hathway, Th^s Harford, Ric^s Petes, occur as new names.

EXPENSE, mostly the same.

Et pro takyng done de ten^o nuper T. Heithe et cariendo de fimus ejusdem tenⁱ xxij^d

Et pro factura le ynhedeynge ejusdem tenⁱ et carriando le robille ejusdem operis ij^s Et pro manu ij operariorum pro reryng uppe dicti tenⁱ viij^d Et pro esculento et poculento carpentarii ij^d

Et pro sawynge meremii de Elmehayes viij^s iiiij^d

Et pro manu carpentarii operantis in tasco circa le opus tenⁱ de novo edificati xvij^s viij^d

* This name occurs again as "Milio laborer"; it is probably "Miles the Irishman."

† The intervening Rolls are lost.

Et pro manu iij^{or} calamorum* operancium in tasco per xij^{cim}
 dies in factura murorum dicti tenⁱ xxiiij^s

Et pro labore ij famulorum serviencium dictis calamis per totidem
dies viij^s Et pro zabulo dicto operi iiij^s Et pro vj saccis
calcitris dicto ten^o ij^s Et pro petris liberis et aliis petris vj^s

Et pro factura ij fenestrarum dicto ten^o de novo v^s ob.

Et pro barres de ferro dictis fenestris v^s

Et pro labore ^{jus} famuli per v dies et dim : xxij^d

Et pro labore ij famulorum alia vice dicto ten^o xvij^d

Et pro j^o equo conducto per ii dies vi^d

Et pro j^o fenestro meremij dicto ten^o vid^d t

Et pro mensa ad facturam hostii erga viam regiam vi^d

Et pro factura ejusdem hostii vi^d et pro clavibus ad idem ii^d

(Many other similar repairs.)

No. 47

A.D. 1500-1.

Comptus Joh^s Coffyn et Joh^s Milleward An^o 15^{mo} Regis Hen^{ci}
vij usque x^{mo} sexto.

(Earlier entries as before.)

RECEPTUS DENARIORUM.

Et de iijor anulis legatis per Agnetem Smythe, Aliciam Abyndone
Agnetem Huste et Ametem Veyroke expenditis in . . . unius
calicis ecclesie j^o an^o

Et de viij^s de domino Chauncelere et Joh^e Collyns quia fuerunt
plegiati ecclesie pro Joh^e Scryvener.

Et de iij^s iiiij^d receptis pro j^d . . . ex legacione Lore Batyn.

Et de ij^s viij^d receptis de Joh^e Millward pro j^a rota campane.

RESOLUCIO, *chiefly as before.*

Et pro j*lli* de recheſt plumbe pro ecclesia ad faciendum crucis in
iij*or* partibus ibidem ij*d*

Et pro lavacione sex corporalium ecclesie iii^d

* This word must be a local one for workers with *rods or canes*.

† It is worth remark that the money spent on this one tenement would equal at least £50 in the present day.

±? Fine lead.

Et pro dimidio virga linthiaminum ad reparandum vestimenta iij^d
Et pro smoke ferlynges ad festum Pentecostes ij^d ob.
Et pro glaseyng vitre ecclesie ij^s ij^d
Et pro reparacione unius calicis ecclesie ultra donacionem paro-
chianorum ij^s
Et pro fracto argento ultra anulos ecclesie ad dictum calicem
petunt allocacionem de vij^d

EXPENSE DOMORUM.

Pro xlviij dosyns helme expendite super diversis tensis ecclesie j*o*
anno xv*s* viij*d*
..
Et pro manu unius talomi* operantis per iij dies tens*o* T. Batyn in
factura sicci muri xv*d*
Et pro manu j*us* laborarii pro portacione le helme de Abbatia et
aliis laboribus per j*m* diem iij*d*
..
Et pro ij packes mosse tens*o* Joh*s* Millward viij*d*
Et pro viij semys meremii ad faciendum stodes dicto tens*o* xx*d*
Et pro viij semys virgarum xx*d* Et pro twistes et hokes diversis
hostiis dicto tens*o* xij*d* Et pro iiiij*or* twistys et ij hokes fenestris
parlarii dicti tens*i* v*d* Et pro manu carpentarii pro factura
scannorum et latis parlario deti tens*i* xv*d* Et pro clavibus j*d*
Et pro j*o* dosyn crestes et dim*o* ix*d* Et pro ij c lathys xv*d* Et
pro iiiij*or* twistes fenestre camere super parlarium iiiij*d* Et pro
hokes dctis fenestris ij*d* Et pro iiiij*or* dosyns zabuli ad faciendum
j*m* le enterclose dcto tens*o* ijs*d* Et pro feno iij*d* Et pro gravell j*d*
Et pro manu j*us* operarii operantis in tasco circa murum dcti tens*i*
iij*s* viij*d*
Et pro iij saccis calcitris xij*d* Et pro le ml lathnayles xiiij*d*
Et pro mensa et clavibus ad idem opus x*d*
..
Et pro v stroke nayle tens*o* in Walcotstrete iij*d*
..
Et pro j*o* twiste hostio ex oposito vicum† regium (or regine) iij*d*

* This is a new word, possibly derived from *tailler*; a little lower occurs "pro manu *jus taloum* et famuli ejus."

† *Via regia* occurred above.

Et reparacionibus factis circa vitras ecclesie per Rob^{tum} Batyn vs
Et petunt allocationem pro excessis Joh^s Millward procuratoris
ultimi compoti xxxij^s majoris summe ut patet in suo libro.

Summa vij^{li} xvij^d ob.

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

Et pro reparacione vitrarum ecclesie xij^d
Et pro vi^{li} saudere ad reparandum gutturas ecclesii xv^d Et pro
le seme ligni ad mollificandum le saudir cum manu plumbar
vij^d

No. 48.

A.D. 1502-3.

Compotus Joh^s Coffin et Joh^s Walleighe An^o Regis Hen^{ci} viij
xvij^{mo} usque xvij^o

(Early entries as usual.)

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

Et pro servisia factum ad proficuum ecclesie, onera dictae servisie
portate x^s

Et pro sepultura Ric^{di} Hurst ei concessa in ecclesia vi-

Et de ove matrice cum agno ex legacione filii Rob^{ti} Tylere
Holway.

(Other entries mainly the same.) Morice Brewer, Ed. Denmede,
Alice Marchynton, Joh^s Toukere, new names.

CUSTUS ECCLESIE ET DOMORUM.

Et pro reparacione basene in cancellare ij^d
Et pro j^a nova mappa summo altari ij^s iiiij^d
Et pro ij elles larg' et dim^o linthiaminis ad dictum altare xvij^d ob.
Et pro viij elles linthiaminis ad faciendum j^m novum suppellicium
Rectori vj^s viij^d Et pro sarracione et factura ejusdem ij^s viij^d
Et pro ij elles et dim^o linthiaminis ad faciendum j^m rochetum
clericu parochiali xvij^d Et pro factura ejusdem le rochete viij^d
Et pro ij novis libris ecclesie iiiij^s
Et pro byndyng libri missalis xij^d

Et pro j^o lode tegularum diversis tens^s iij^s iiiij^d Et pro portacione dictarum tegularum a domo Joh^s Colyne usque ad domum Alicie Marchaunt iiiij^d

Et pro excessa Joh^s Coffyn compotantis ultimi anni. lxij^s x^d ob.

Et pro rippynge et sewynge iij par vestimentorum xj^d

No. 49.

A.D. 1503-4.

Comptus Joh^s Walley et Joh^s Gunner Hen. vij, xvij^{mo} usque xix^o

REDDITUS ASSISE.

Et de xli ix^s iiiij^d de toto redditu assise istius ecclesie ut patet per rentalem ibidem renovatum tempore Ricⁱ Lacy tunc Majoris Civitatis Bathonie et Joh^s Gunner ac Joh^s Walley procuratores dicte ecclesie.*

(*Earlier entries as usual.*) Andrew Bonnyng, a new name.

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM, the same, with

Et de iiijs receptis pro redditu stabuli nuper ex dono Joh^e Mydwynter remanente in manu Joh^s Coffyn ultimo an^o non computantis.

RESOLUCIO and DEFECTUS REDDITUS, as before.

CUSTUS ECCLESIE.

...

Et pro reparacione j^{us} le brasse iij^e campane ijs

Et pro reparacione ferrarii almorii in Cancellario et clave eidem v^d

Et pro j^o potello olei lampadis empto apud Bristoliam x^d

...

Et pro manu j^{us} culminaris† operantis per ij dies et dimidium xv^d

Et pro suo famulo operanti circa dictum opus x^d

Et pro j^a le seme spinarum ad dictum opus ij^d

...

Et pro reparacione portici ecclesie xij^d

Et pro reparacione ij caparum et j^{us} le Chesippulle xvij^d

Et pro le ribbordes ad idem capas v^d

...

* This is the first notice of a revision of rental since the 7th year of Hen. V (A.D. 1420).

† This word, and *Calamer*, appears now for *stipulator*; *Culmer* speaks also occur.

Et pro clavis ad reparandum Imaginem Seti Christoferi j^d

Et pro le rundyng ij clapares ij^s iiiij^d

Et pro ij^{bus} torticiis emptis ponderis xxvij lib: ad detam eccl^m
xj^s ix^d

Et pro le pipe Bordes ad reparandum dictam ecclesiam et pro j^o
planke ten^o Ric^{di} Lacy ix^d

ANNIVERSARIA, *as before.*

Et sic debent xvij^s x^d ob. quos solverunt et recesserunt quieti.

No. 50.

A.D. 1504-5.

Compotus Joh^s Gunner et Ric^{di} Strong An^o Regis Hen. vij xix^o
usque xx^{mo}

(*Earlier entries as before.*) Among INCREMENTA occurs,

De ij^s receptis de incremento redditus cuiusdam prati vocati Cohl-
howse Close nuper Will^{mi} Philippe levatis de Ric^{do} Carpenter
fullere j^o anno.

RECEPCIO DENARIORUM.

Et de xj^d receptis pro ij li. lani quarundem ovium istius ecclesie
j^o anno

Et de xx^d pro diversis classicis pulsatis pro animabus Domⁱ Spicer
de villa Bristolie, Agn^s Bettes, Domⁱ Philⁱ Polisham, et Joh^s
Grauntshere, j^o anno.

Et de x^s ex dono et legacione Ric^{di} Lacy et Johanne uxoris ejus
j anno.

Et de viij^d pro vastacione ij torticiorum in die sepulture Rob^{ti}
Chappmane.

Et de vj^s viij^d ex dono et legacione dicti Rob^{ti} Chappmane et
Willⁱ Kennt.

Et de viij^d pro ij li. lani ovium istius ecclesie ultimo anno.

Summa totalis receptarum cum arreragiis xvli x^s ix^d ob.

RESOLUCIO, *as before.* DEFECTUS, *as before.* Isabella Felpis, P.
Keynsham, Ric^s Bonde, Ric^s Jenettes, *new names.*

EXPENSE.

Et pro xiiij c spikes occupatis in diversis tens^s xiiij^d
 Et pro j^o novo gutture ten^o nuper A. Ponyng in North Gat. v^s x^d
 Et pro manu j^{us} plumer et sui famuli, et pro ligno, ij^s v^d
 Et pro ij duodenis Culmorum* cum manu j^{us} Culminer operantis
 per spacium j^{us} diei xj^d
 Et pro manu j^{us} plumbarii operantis super turrem in reparando
 eiusdem vij^s viij^d
 Et pro manu j^{us} Glasiere in reparando occidentalen fenestram
 istius ecclesie xij^d
 Et pro dimidio Mille le take naile xij^d
 Et pro ulna de Hulland ad reparandum le abis† vestimentorum
 vij^d ob. Et pro factura par manicarum ad le j abe† et pro
 emendacione alias ij^d
 Et pro insenso et thymiamite j^d Et pro j olla de tine pro dicta
 ecclesia iiij^s
 Et pro factura luminis thrabe cereum Paschale et circum fontem
 x^s x^d
 Et pro emendacione le canape alti allaris j^d
 Et pro clausulacione j^{us} corde campane j^d Et pro ij novis cordis
 eidem campane ij^s vj^d

 Et pro custodiendo ovium eeclesie in tempore yemali xiiij^d
 Et pro reparacione j corde Pel‡ ecclesie j^d
 Et pro suspencione dicti pel ij^d
 Et pro mundacione le hongynge§ j^{us} lampadis iiiij^d

 Et pro meremio comparato de Johanna Lacy xvij^s Et pro de-
 lacione et le sawing dicti meremium ad faciendum mens' et le
 gustis|| viij^s xj^d
 Et pro quodam tegulare¶ Robtⁱ Batyn x^s Et cuidam operario
 pro dicto tegulare deponendo et pro portacione ejusdem xiiij^d

* This item frequently recurs now, e.g., "Pro ix duodenis Culmorum et pro
 cariacione ejusdem iijs iiiij^d"

† This must be *albis* and *albe*. ‡ ? Possibly *pelli*, a *chafing dish*.

§ Hanging gear. || Possibly *joists*. ¶ ? Tile-shed.

*Et solvisse pro le x^{is} dicte ecclesie domino Regi vjs viij^d

...
Summa vij^{li} xiijs viij^d

ANNIVERSARIA, &c., as before.

No. 51.

A.D. 1506-7.

Compotus Joh^s Coffyne et Joh^s Gunner An^o Regis Hen. vij
xxj^o usque xxij^o

(*No variations of importance.*)

In EXPENSE occur, Pro factura xlij le logge sepis et fossatis factis
circa Colverhouse close iij^s vij^d Et pro spinis ad idem sepem
xx^d

Et pro emendacione vitrarum ij le panis occidentali fenestra dicte
ecclesie et pro plumbo ad idem opus v^s vj^d

Et pro manu j^{us} lineatoris operantis pro spacio ij dierum et dim:
xv^d

...
Et pro reparacione j^{us} lede plumbi super capellam Beate Marie
Virginis annexatam cancellario vij^d

Et pro j lagena de lamp oyll xvj^d

...
ANNIVERSARIA, &c., as before.

No. 52.

A.D. 1507-8.

Compotus J^s Gunner et J^s Kennt An^o Regis Hen: viji xxij^o
usque xxij^o

(*No variations of importance.*)

EXPENSE.

Et solvisse j^o carpentario pro suspensione le bacinet in Cancellaria
xvj^d Et pro ferro occupato ad idem x^d

Et pro j nova lampade dicto bacene j^d Et pro j corda ad le pulle
ejusdem bacene ij^d

Et pro j ignifero et j disc ferri pro sens' (? censer) argenteo viij^d
Et pro insenso et thimeamate j^d

(*Very numerous repairs of doors, hedges, &c.*)

* This is the first mention of tithes, or tenths, paid to the King.

† The metal portion of lamps.

